FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT RETURNS TO BEIRUT FROM MOSCOW 14 NOV

JN141353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 November--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, returned here today at the end of a 2-day visit to the Soviet Union. 'Arafat held talks with Soviet officials on the latest developments in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN TUNIS; SYRIA'S KHADDAM MAKES REMARKS

JN142020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tunis--Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Tunis from Tripoli this evening to attend the Arab foreign ministers' meeting, which will begin tomorrow. Libyan Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and PDRY Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abdu 'Abd ar-Rahman arrived with Khaddam on the same plane.

In a statement to journalists at the airport, Khaddam said: I am pleased that Syria is participating in the Arab foreign ministers' meeting, which will prepare for the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis. He added: There is no doubt that the Arab atmosphere provided by fraternal Tunisia will help us achieve results aimed at consolidating the Arab stand against the policy of treason, capitulation and disgrace practiced by the Egyptian regime's president, and at consolidating the Arab front, which opposes the Camp David trend, so as to enable the Arab people to stand fast and continue their struggle to restore their just right to Palestine and to the occupied Arab territories.

Earlier, Khaddam arrived at Tripoli International Airport from Damascus at 1430 today on his way to Tunis. Khaddam and Dr at-Turayki held a meeting at the guest palace, attended by Hasan Ibrahim. During the meeting they reviewed topics related to the Arab foreign ministers' conference, which will prepare for the forthcoming Arab summit.

Prior to his departure from Tripoli, Khaddam stated that his visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah involved consultations and coordination pertaining to the Arab foreign ministers' meeting.

ARAB LEAGUE FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN TUNIS

LD151024 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers conference began at the Hilton Hotel at 1030 today under the chairmanship of Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan and in the presence of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and foreign ministers of the league's member states.

The Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs delivered a speech at the opening of the meeting on behalf of Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, who is indisposed.

Iraqi Minister's Address

JN151111 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 15 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tunis, 15 November--The meetings of Arab foreign ministers began here today at 1030 Tunisian time. The first session, which is held within the framework of the 72d Arab League ordinary session, was headed by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan. [Words indistinct] to formulate an agenda for the forthcoming Arab summit, which will be held here on 20 November.

In a speech to the conference, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan described the topics proposed for discussion as being of great significance. He said: The Palestinian issue and the Middle East situation were the crucial issues discussed at the Havana nonalined summit conference, which reached positive resolutions denouncing the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Hamid 'Alwan added: The Arab policy's positive achievements during the nonalined summit conference played an effective role in moving some European and Asian states toward a broader and deeper understanding of the justness of the Palestinian issue and recognizing the Palestinian entity, since it is the basis that must be considered in any comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Hamid 'Alwan recalled the Baghdad summit resolutions, saying: These resolutions achieved the Baghdad summit aims through denouncing the Camp David accords and treaty, isolating the Egyptian regime and declaring its actions and conduct illegal, aims which resulted in adopting responsible decisions.

Hamid 'Alwan concluded that the PLO, which is the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, has gained the recognition of several states, which will in turn give the Palestinian issue new impetus internationally and thus contribute to an effective confrontation of the Zionist attempts to influence these states' stands and obscure facts from them.

As soon as Hamid 'Alwan concluded his speech, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi delivered a speech on behalf of the League.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS ON ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS AGENDA

LD141435 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Bureau report]

[Excerpts] Tunis--A number of Arab foreign ministers have expressed their welcome for Saudi Arabia's new initiative to resolve Arab differences and said that it will make a great contribution to the success of the Arab foreign ministers' conference scheduled to be held tomorrow and, consequently, lead to a unified formula to be put before the summit meeting due to be held on 20 November.

The ministers were commenting on Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal's visit to Damascus and Baghdad carrying messages from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi monarch, to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

With regard to the Arab foreign ministers conference, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that all the Arab League member states will be represented at the conference.

Well-informed sources at the Arab League said that the Arab League Secretariat has not received any objection to or rejection of the principle, date or place of the foreign ministers conference or the summit conference, which is being held at Lebanon's request. The summit conference is also being held in accordance with the date fixed by the Baghdad summit, which decided to hold an annual summit for Arab leaders.

The agenda which is to be submitted to the Arab summit includes the following topics:

1. Political issues:

A. The situation in the Arab area in the wake of the signing of the Camp David treaty and the Middle East situation and the Palestine problem in general.
B. The situation in southern Lebanon.
C. Arab-African cooperation.
D. Arab-European dialog.
E. Request for Somalia to offer aid to Western Somalia Liberation Front and helping Somalia to face the dangers confronting it.
F. Cooperation between Malta and the Arab countries.
G. Aid to Nicaragua and cooperation with Haiti.

2. Economic issues:

A. Arab strategic economic plan.
B. Economic cooperation between the Arab countries.
C. Following up the Arab League resolutions.
D. Financial matters.
E. The Arab League financial center and the payment of contributions due by Arab countries.
F. The financial situation of the Arab fund for technical aid to the Arab and African states.

The Arab foreign ministers conference will discuss the issues submitted to the Arab League Council at its session on 19 September that were kept open until the Arab foreign ministers conference in order to decide on several political issues put to it.

VOP REPORTS ON STATEMENT ON QADDUMI'S MEETING IN ITALY

JN141219 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The Italian papers highlighted today reports on the meetings and contacts that brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, held with officials of the Italian Christian Democratic Party.

A statement was issued following brother Abu al-Lutf's meeting with the Italian Christian Democratic Party's secretary general, affirming that the Italian Christian Democratic Party supports the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

AFP: GULF STATES MAY REAPPRAISE POLICY ON CAPITAL IN U.S.

NC151138 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 15 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tunis, Nov 15 (AFP)--The Gulf countries may re-appraise their policy on placing capital in the United States following the U.S. freezing of Iranian funds in the United States, a source close to the Gulf foreign ministers said here today.

The ministers, who are holding a meeting in Tunis, denounced the principle of seizing hostages, but affirmed that the American move was a dangerous precedent in international relations. The source said that the Gulf ministers held a meeting immediately the hostages were held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, with a view to anticipating likely consequences.

KUWAIT

AL-HADAF: FREEZING OF IRANIAN ASSETS WARNING TO GULF STATES

LD150831 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0732 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The weekly AL-HADAF said that the freezing of the Iranian assets in America "reminds us, the Arabs, of the freezing of the Egyptian assets when Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir nationalized the Suez Canal Company." The paper said if Iran had violated the international treaties, as those who are defending the American point of view are claiming, we find America--defender of rights--freezing the assets of the Iranian people and depriving them of their legitimate rights. It added that this step must warn us, in the Gulf in particular, to think about our present and future financial policy.

AL-HADAF wondered in this respect who can guarantee that for some reason or other American Zionism might not become angry with us... and freeze the vast assets which the oil people have in America as deposits and bonds. It added: Will the financial planners in the oil-rich states wake up and invest their oil revenues in their Arab states and reduce their oil production so that it will not be turned into assets which the coming generations could be deprived of by a decision of an American cowboy?

PDRY

GDR DELEGATION HEADED BY HONECKER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

For GDR reportage on SED General Secretary Erich Honecker's visit to the PDRY, see the GDR section of the 15 November Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

QATAR

AMIR ADDRESSES CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL SESSION 13 NOV

JN131512 Doha QNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 13 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 13 November--The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has called for the unification of Arab ranks, in order to draft a positive, practical, integrated and unified plan of employing all means and resources in activating the just Arab cause, with the participation of all concerned Arab parties and under an international aegis, in the direction of the just and comprehensive peace aspired to throughout the Arab region.

In this connection, his highness pointed out that the world is now unanimous in holding that this peace cannot be established except by Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, particularly holy Jerusalem, and by a guarantee of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, embodied in their right to return to their homeland and determine their future on their soil freely and without foreign intervention.

In a speech delivered today at the opening of the eighth ordinary session of the Qatari Consultative Council, his highness the amir of Qatar urged that one of the basic objectives of the integrated and unified Arab plan be the restoration of peace and security in Lebanon and the safeguarding of its unity, independence and Arabism.

His highness affirmed that Qatar strongly believes that the deep solidarity that binds the Arab nation gives it life and is the great common denominator in safeguarding its intrinsic power, international influence and the force that gives it the ability to triumph in any battle in any domain. His highness drew attention to the fact that this truth was never more obvious in modern Arab history than in the current difficult stage, in which the Arabs are confronting Israel's rejection of peace and its blatant obdurate efforts to subjugate the Arab land and holy places to its aggressive designs and criminal expansionist schemes, which include Lebanon.

In his speech, the amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, expressed his belief that the bonds that unite the Arab and Islamic states render their solidarity an essential and sacred task. The unity of destiny makes this solidarity an inescapable and inevitable fate, if these states want to retain their identity and take their appropriate place among the nations of the world.

In this connection, his highness pointed out that Qatar's relations with the other Gulf states particularly are close fraternal relations bolstered by proximity and neighborliness, consolidated by the common interest of attaining similar standards of prosperity and entrenched by the urgent mutual need for cooperation and integration in all fields, particularly in enhancing stability, which is an indispensable element for any society that aspires to progress and prosperity. Furthermore, they are relations of a common civilization, culture and history.

In referring to several major international issues, his highness the amir of Qatar expressed his belief in the United Nations and in its principles and objectives. At the same time, he explained that despite its magnificent accomplishments in various fields and despite the fact that it is one of the noblest progenies of human reason, the United Nations has in several instances disappointed mankind's hope to put an end to all forms of aggression, which it could do by enforcing the authority invested in it by its charter and by using all means and resources at its disposal.

His highness stressed that the aggression that Israel has perpetrated and continues to perpetrate against the Arab right--without being punished or deterred by anyone--violates international law and flouts the will of the international community more than any other aggression. He added that this bad example, which encourages the spirit of aggression, makes it incumbent on the United Nations to be firm and to adopt positive and effective measures to save the world from this tragedy, which shames our civilized world.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani held the international community responsible for dealing with the consequences of another problem, epitomized in the wide gap between the rich and the poor in the world. He cautioned that the aggravation of this problem has begun to pose a real and immediate threat to world peace and security. His highness affirmed that the only way to rectify this volatile situation is to expedite steps to establish a new world economic order that will insure the just development of developing countries, particularly the small ones. The amir explained that this cannot be accomplished unless the necessary decision to solve the urgent world economic problems is made in a democratic manner and with the equal participation of all states.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani also dealt in his speech with the firm primary principle of Qatar's internal policy. He pointed out that these principles are represented in Qatar's eager desire for cohesive national unity and for the consolidation of cooperative ties, in order to attain the common objective: the welfare of both the individual and society. These principles are also represented, he said, in benefiting from past experiences, in order to rectify the negative aspects that may have affected practical activities, and in using positive aspects for further progress.

His highness pointed out that among these principles is the need to base the progress of the state of Qatar on foundations derived from the nature of its society. The elements of this progress should stem from the reality of its conditions, needs and capabilities. Thus, it will follow the policy of gradual progress, which focuses on continuing the development movement without leniency and continuing the march,but doing so gradually.

His highness the Qatari amir pointed out the success of this policy in achieving Qatar's renaissance, security and stability, which enhance any progress achieved. In this regard, he referred to the detailed statement issued by the Secretariat General of the Qatari Council of Ministers on the great accomplishments achieved last year in all fields.

In his opening speech at the eighth ordinary session of the Qatari Consultative Council, his highness said that this council is beginning a new session, to undertake its great responsibility. This is the responsibility of offering true and positive advice, in order to help us and the government perform our great tasks of building our country and serving our nation and humanity, in light of the aforementioned basic principles. His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani expressed his confidence that the council's members--through their loyalty to the homeland and nation, as well as through the experience they have acquired over years--will be able to conduct their duties, as they have done in the past, in the best possible way. He said that our objective should be that the Qatari people always be able to bolster the ties of cohesion on their soil and consolidate the ties of solidarity with their Arab and Muslim brothers.

SAUDI ARABIA

UAE'S AL-'UTAYBAH OFFERS OPEC HELP IN TEHRAN EMBASSY PROBLEM

LD141414 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Dr Mani'al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, arrived in Jidda at noon today for a brief visit to the kingdom.

During the visit Dr al-'Utaybah will transmit two verbal messages to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers from His Excellency Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates. The UAE minister of petroleum will hold talks with Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, who met him at the airport.

Dr al-Utaybah stated that he will be holding important discussions with His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani about coordination and consultation between the two countries in the present circumstances concerning events on the oil arena. His excellency said: We are very anxious to have a unified stand in all aspects.

Regarding the subject of halting Iranian oil supplies to America, Dr al-'Utaybah expressed OPEC's regret at the oil estrangement between Iran and America. He said Iran is the organization's main founder and America is the major oil consumer. Dr Mani' al-'Utaybah declared that OPEC was prepared to exert any effort which could help solve the problem of the American Embassy in Iran if there was a role which this organization could play.

UAE

MINISTER AL-'UTAYBAH RETURNS FROM TALKS IN SAUDI ARABIA 14 NOV

JN142015 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2053 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 November--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, returned here from Jidda tonight following a visit of several hours to Saudi Arabia. During his visit, Dr al-'Utaybah held talks with his Saudi counterpart, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, about coordination and consultation between the two countries in light of recent developments in the oil arena.

Dr al-'Utaybah said upon his return that he is carrying a reply from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

AL-WAHDAH COMMENTS ON CARTER DECISION ON IRANIAN OIL

JN151033 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 15 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 15 November--Today's AL-WAHDAH comments on U.S. President Carter's decision "to refrain from buying Iranian oil." The following is the text of the AL-WAHDAH article:

One of the ironies of President Carter's decision "to refrain from buying Iranian oil," observers note, is that he used oil as a political weapon--a right which the U.S. Government tried to prevent the Arab oil-producing states from exercising. Regardless of the effectiveness of the U.S. decision and its effect on Iran's economy--and consequently its policies--the decision reveals how greatly the U.S. Government masters the skill of outbidding and threatening a smaller state. The decision clearly demonstrates that the United States does not shrink from using all weapons and means against [words indistinct] Iran's deposits in U.S. banks and firms.

AL-WAHDAH concludes: The U.S. decision clearly demonstrates that the states that maintain economic ties with the United States are required to mortgage their political views to the Washington government in order to safeguard their economic interests and insure that they do not become the victim of an economic war that includes boycott, nationalization and sequestration. The Arab oil-producing countries, more than any other countries, should understand the lesson of the U.S. decision. These countries maintain diversified economic relations with Washington which involve both oil and financial assets. These countries will find that their assets are likely to be sequestered and their oil likely to be boycotted if they should try to exercise their full political will in the face of the [words indistinct].

YAR

SAUDI KING'S ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR SALIH

LD141128 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] San'a'--His Royal Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal, adviser to his majesty the king, arrived in San'a' this morning for a brief visit to the Yemen Arab Republic. His royal highness told an SNA correspondent in San'a' that he was carrying a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to his brother, His Excellency Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, connected with the development of relations between the two sister countries in addition to other topics connected with joint programs. Prince Turki was met by Muhammad Khamis, Yemeni minister of the interior, and Shaykh Tirad al-Harithi, the kingdom's ambassador to San'a'.

Meets Salih

JN141259 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office this afternoon His Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal, adviser to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who arrived in San'a' this morning on a visit to the YAR.

His highness the prince conveyed an oral message to the brother president from his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The meeting was attended by Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, interior minister and head of the Central Organ of National Security, and Saudi Ambassador in San'a' His Excellency Tirad al-Harithi.

Departs for Home

JN142050 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] His Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal, adviser to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, left San'a' for home this evening after a brief visit to the YAR, during which he conveyed a written message to brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. He was seen off by Interior Minister Lt Col Muhammad Hamud and by Saudi Ambassador in San'a' His Excellency Tirad al-Harithi.

GOVERNMENT TEAMS PREPARE FOR ST CATHERINE'S TRANSFER

NC131812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Nov 79 NC

[Text] St Catherine's, 13 November--The Egyptian military and civilian working teams today completed the takeover from the Israeli side of various establishments and public utilities in the At-Tur and St Catherine's areas in Sinai. This is a preliminary step before their final transfer to Egyptian sovereignty at a military ceremony to be held at St Catherine's airport Thursday morning as part of the fifth phase of the Israeli forces withdrawal from Sinai in accordance with the peace treaty.

The specialized Egyptian technical teams, which include representatives of the armed forces, the Egyptian tourism company and the Ministry of Electricity, have concluded the final assessment for purchasing the establishments built by the Israeli side and owned by Israeli individuals, such as the power station feeding the south Sinai area, the resthouse at the St Catherine's airport and the nearby hotel, which includes tourist chalets for about 140 persons.

The Egyptian and the Israeli sides have agreed on the purchase price and the ownership has been transferred to Egypt.

The joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee will meet tomorrow morning in the St Catherine's area to discuss the final arrangements for the Israeli forces withdrawal in this phase and the next stage of the Israeli withdrawal so that the first line of withdrawal from Sinai will be complete from Al-'Arish in the north up to Ra's Muhammad in the south.

The area which Egypt will take over on Thursday includes the oilfields in 'Alma, the St Catherine's monastery area, Mount Sinai, Firan and Ar-Rahah valleys, Prophets Salih and Harun tombs, and Harun's and other subterranean wells, valleys and monasteries.

The Israeli authorities, after the 1967 occupation, had set up a medical center in the St Catherine's area and a desert research school. The Israeli side has withdrawn the equipment and machinery from the two centers and Egypt has taken ownership of the centers free of charge.

It is worth noting that with the withdrawal to take place on 25 January from the strategic passes area Egypt will have regained three-fourths of Sinai, an area covering almost 45,000 square kilometers.

KHALIL DECRIES ISRAEL MEASURES AGAINST NABULUS MAYOR

NC141650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 November--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has announced that the measures which Israel has taken against Nabulus Mayor Bassam Ash-Shak'ah and the West Bank mayors conflict with measures aimed at restoring confidence as far as the Palestinians are concerned.

Commenting on the statement made by Israeli Minister of State Moshe Nisim that Egypt is aware that Israel's policy is to build settlements, the prime minister said that this statement is absolutely untrue and that from the beginning Egypt has rejected expansionism or the building of settlements.

The prime minister was speaking to newsmen after today's cabinet meeting under President as-Sadat at Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah. Asked whether Israel's latest attitudes against the West Bank mayors will affect Egyptian-Israeli discussions, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: The measures Israel has taken contradict the measures aimed at restoring confidence to the Palestinians, on which agreement was attained at Camp David.

The prime minister noted that Bassam Ash-Shak'ah made his statements last year. He said that Ash-Shak'ah did not say that he supports acts of terrorism, but that Ash-Shak'ah said: "What do you expect of a people who have been struck and expelled from their country?"

Dr Khalil said: Why reckon with Ash-Shak'ah now for things he said a year ago? Dr Mustafa Khalil added that all these things imply that it is possible that the [Israeli] moves against the mayors who hold their own views on Israel's actions may escalate, inducing the mayors to tender collective resignations so Israel can appoint Israeli military governors--and we have heard Weizman say this. For all these reasons, we say that all the measures which have been taken are illegal. Furthermore, these are provocative measure which are perhaps laying the groundwork for other measures.

Dr Mustafa Khalil stated that "the discussions between Egypt and Israel are underway. The Egyptian delegation has left [for Israel]. It has been given instructions and shown the policy line we pursue. We are trying to prevent these measures from having a negative effect on the discussions. However, it is imperative for us to say that it is impossible to accept these actions."

The prime minister said that Israeli Minister Nisim's statement--that Egypt is aware that Israel's policy is to build settlements--is absolutely unfounded. Since the beginning, Egypt has rejected the expansion of settlements and the establishment of new ones.

The prime minister added: "We were of the opinion that the status quo would be maintained until the new elected council is formed. Afterward Israel and this council will hold negotiations. If Mr Begin unilaterally says that he had promised to observe a status quo for only 3 months, even during these 3 months this pledge was not respected in any way."

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the subject of the settlements is very sensitive and fruitless. It clearly shows that Israel is taking steps counter to the provisions of international law and contradicting the Camp David spirit. Concluding his statement, the prime minister said that he does not believe that these incidents affect President Anwar as-Sadat's optimism, because the president always judges things by their final results.

Dr Khalil said: "Sometimes the line gets cut. However, this does not affect the president's optimism about the final result."

CAIRO PAPERS CRITICIZE ISRAELI BEHAVIOR IN WEST BANK

NC130855 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Nov 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Egypt Denounces This Behavior," AL-AHRAM refers to Egypt's explicit denunciation of the Israeli authorities' recent decision to detain and deport Nabulus Mayor Bassam Ash-Shak'ah because of his support for Palestinian fedayeen action.

The paper adds: In denouncing such behavior an Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday that this behavior was a clear violation of Israeli commitments at Camp David to restore the Palestinian people's confidence. Egypt and Israel have been trying through negotiations, which began last May, to establish Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

This cannot be done without winning the support of the Palestinians, who are the ones directly concerned and who must protect and safeguard their interests in the future. Israel was supposed to take all the necessary measures to both encourage and win the support of the Palestinians. However, the decision to deport one of the West Bank mayors because he made a statement in which he expressed a personal opinion is totally inconsistent with such measures.

Israel claims that it is a democratic state based on the multiplicity of differing opinions. How can Israel claim that democracy exists when it cannot tolerate an opinion expressed by a Palestinian mayor? This behavior is totally alien to democracy, which Israel advocates, and to the spirit of the Camp David documents. Peace, which is sought by the people of the area--including those in Israel--and by all people throughout the world, will not be achieved unless the Camp David agreements are implemented and the essence of the problem regarding Palestinians' rights is tackled.

Sharing the same opinion, AL-JUMHURIYAH says editorially that it is not enough for world opinion to denounce Israel's behavior, which contradicts the spirit of peace. The paper points out that both the detention of Nabulus Mayor Bassam Ash-Shak'ah in preparation for his deportation from the West Bank and the decision to expand the program of settlements are actions that have no connection with the era of peace, which began in the Middle East about 2 years ago. They are, in fact, considered an extension of the traditional Israeli mentality, which seeks expansion at the expense of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

The paper points out that such actions by the Begin government confirms the suspicions of political circles throughout the world regarding Israel's intentions toward peace and the Palestinian issue. The paper appeals to the entire world to exert efforts to force Israel to return to the path of peace. The U.S. administration, in particular, must move to exert pressure on Begin and his government, transcending all that is being said about its weak position because of the U.S. presidential election campaign.

Concluding its article, the paper says: It is unreasonable to place the responsibility for maintaining the hope for peace in the Middle East solely on Egypt because peace neither affects it exclusively nor serves its interests alone.

MENA GIVES TEXT OF AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH BBC

NC131135 Cairo MENA in English 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 NC

["Text" of President Anwar as-Sadat's interview with "the BBC correspondent in Cairo"--date not given]

[Text] Question: President as-Sadat, first I would like to go straight to the past two years. Egypt had no peace with Israel; did you think two years ago when you went to Jerusalem that your gamble for peace was going to work?

Answer: I was not thinking; on the contrary, I was sure, and let me tell you a small story: You remember before I visited Jerusalem on the 19th of November, 1977, I visited Syria on the 16th, and I met with Al-Asad for more than five hours of discussions and I told him: In two days, I shall be visiting Israel. Let me tell you this, the only problem that we shall face is the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian problem and I see no difficulty even before I visit Israel. I am now going to visit it in two days. But before I go I can tell and I can assure you Al-Asad, we shall never find difficulty either in Sinai or on the Golan Heights, but the whole difficulties will be in the Palestinian problem. Well, let us join efforts together and if you do not agree to my initiative visiting Jerusalem, you can declare with me before the press that you do not agree to this tactical move, but we do not differ on the strategical issues. Why should you declare that we differ, that because you differ with me on the tactical move of visiting Jerusalem, you considered that we are different on the strategical issues.

The man, I do not know either because he does not, he could not, I mean, absorb this for any set of reasons. [sentence as received]

Well, let me tell you this. The day Begin sent me the official invitation after I declared my intention to visit Jerusalem, I considered, before visiting Israel, I considered that peace has been achieved, yes.

Question: In spite of this confidence, at several points during the past two years, the whole process seemed close to collapse. Were you ever tempted to call the whole thing off?

Answer: Never, never as I told you it was not only in the last two years, but in the last five years. Even if started with the visit of Nixon to Egypt here in '74. All the entourage of President Nixon at that time who came with him here, all at that time we have achieved was the first disengagement agreement and we were preparing for the second disengagement agreement. Every one was pessimistic, every commentator, like our friend in the NBC, Walter Cronkite, for instance, was more than pessimistic, every one except me. I said no, it will work, and it worked.

Question: Have you in the past two years made any decisions which looking back you now regret. Is there anything you would like to change if you could?

Answer: Never, never. It is my custom before I take any decision to try my best as much as God has given me and put every effort for this decision to be right and I do not think I regret any decision I took in the past two years.

Question: There has been enormous progress in the bilateral front on the basic issues. The future of the Palestinians is still unresolved, although there are signs of some movements. What do you think is going to happen next; what is the next stage?

Answer: Well, as you know, we are now having discussions among our delegations in Egypt or in Israel. The Egyptians, the Israelis and the Americans, they are discussing the full autonomy issue. In London lately, as you may know, my prime minister and Yosef Burg, the head of the Israeli delegation and Strauss, the head of the American delegation, made a great leap toward the fulfillment of this full autonomy. I do hope that before the target date of next May, we reach an agreement not only upon the full autonomy but also upon the Jerusalem issue, and they are now discussing the details and modalities for the elections that will take place before the full autonomy, and so [on].

I think it will need from two to three months from now to end it and to reach this agreement. Immediately after that, as we have agreed in Camp David, the military Israeli Government will abolished and the body of the full autonomy will form the police, like it is stated in Camp David, and I mean we shall end the sufferings of the Israeli occupation in the Western Bank and Gaza Strip.

After that, as you know from the Camp David agreement, there will be a transitional period of five years. After three years, we shall sit to decide what will take place after the five years. The Palestinians will join in this and they also had the veto. In Camp David, we gave them the veto to veto whatever they do not agree to.

Well, this is the process, let me hope that it will continue like this. In two or three months we shall agree upon this autonomy, then we start the elections and then at sometime King Husayn will join us also to resume his responsibilities for the Western Bank.

Question: When you said the Palestinians, do you think it could be the Palestine Liberation Organisation? Or whom would you except to represent the Palestinians in the coming stages?

Answer: Well, let me tell you this: It is a known fact that in the last elections in the occupied land in Gaza and the Western Bank, lots of the elements that are supporting the PLO has been elected. Well.

Question: Is there any risk that the present political instability inside Israel might delay further progress?

Answer: Well, for me, I do not see it at all. As I said to you after my visit to two places, to Beersheba and to Haifa, and my contacts with and my relations with the Israeli Government, mainly with Premier Begin himself, and as I told you what I have felt from the whole Israeli public opinion, nothing will impede the process.

Question: Next February, Egypt and Israel exchange ambassadors. Do you expect other Arab countries to take further sanctions against you?

Answer: Well let me tell you this: According to the Arab mood now, yes, we must anticipate certain hysteric or emotional decisions against Egypt, but as I told you it will not change the course of history.

Question: How effective have Arab sanctions been so far?

Answer: Well, if I say that it did not have an impact on me, I would be unfair. It has an impact in the field of the liquidity. Why? Maybe you do not know that all the aid we received from the Arabs until last year was five-hundred-million dollars, only what is called the aid of Rabat. Well, we lost this five-hundred-million dollars, we have to readjust our budget and thanks to God we have overcome this year. The United States has helped, lots of our friends in Europe, in Great Britain, everywhere helped and we have overcome this and we shall never depend any more upon this.

I shall be taking over my oil in two or three weeks from now. This is in addition to the Suez Canal revenues in 1980. We will receive double tolls, it means one billion dollars because the first phase of the plan of the deepening and widening of the canal that is executed by the Japanese will enable us to receive double tolls starting from 1980.

Other projects will be starting to yield after my open-door policy. The bottleneck was this year only and thank God it came this year so that we learn the lesson not to depend upon those emotional or hysteric brothers of ours.

Question: To achieve peace with Israel, you took enormous personal and political risks. Didn't you ever think to retire quietly to your home village of Mit Abu al-Kawm?

Answer: Well, let me tell you this: I yearn, really, to retire in Mit Abu al-Kawm and especially after one of my youth dreams has been fulfilled, and this is to rebuild Mit Abu al-Kawn. On the re-building, I have given more than twenty-five houses and next Christmas, December, I shall be handing also over more than fifty houses and it will continue until the whole village is reconstructed and every house is supplied with hot water by the solar system, really. I applied it here in this place and it is marvellous, really. We need not have any electricity or butagaze [butane gas] or anything to have hot water. I yearn to go and retire in my village, and let me hope that by the end of my second term, if I live until that moment, let me hope that I can find the way to retire.

Question: Sir, when you stand on Mount Sinai on November 19th, what will be your feeling, your force?

Answer: You know it will be the first time for me there in spite of the fact that it is my land and I have served in Sinai as a young officer and as also a senior officer. I have served all over Sinai except this place. I do not know it. It is the first time, and I am seizing and I shall be seizing this opportunity especially after my initiative to Jerusalem and to the impact that has left. I shall be seizing this opportunity to assert that religions are one, Judaism, Christianty and Islam and in this place where God spoke to Moses. I think it is time that we, believers in the three religions, should start a new era of peace, of love. I consider this task the climax of my career. For that I have written in my will that I want to be buried there in Mount Sinai.

Mr. President, thank you very much indeed.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL DENIES CABINET RESHUFFLE REPORTS

NC101021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 November--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has denied recent rumors about an imminent limited reshuffle of cabinet portfolios and described such rumors as unfounded.

In its Sunday issue, OCTOBER magazine says that the prime minister and foreign minister has affirmed that the cabinet will remain as it is, adding that it works as a harmonious team in carrying out the big task now before it--preparing next year's state budget, which will be the biggest in Egypt's history--despite the obstacles it is facing from its Arab brothers or as a result of the increases in population and world prices.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON CABINET MEETING

NC141910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1736 GMT 14 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 November--Mansur Hasan, official spokesman of the National Democratic Party and controller of the cultural and information departments, has said that President Anwar as-Sadat set the end of next September as the deadline for developing the party.

Mansur Hasan said that the development process has actually begun and will continue in the form of meetings or decisions complementing the organizational leaders and reconstructing some organizations, including the membership at the base, after which elections will be held at all levels within the party.

Mansur Hasan made these statements after today's cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of President as-Sadat. He said that developing the party does not require changes in the executive leadership and that circumstances do not require that. Mansur Hasan said that during the meeting President as-Sadat outlined the steps for developing the party, which the president stressed will be on practical and realistic bases, noting that we should not rest on the confidence which the party won during the People's Assembly elections, since there were some negative aspects.

Mansur Hasan said that President as-Sadat's purpose in holding these meetings is to present ideas about the steps for developing the party and to seek the views of the honest leaders on this subject.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTS UN REPRESENTATIVE TO RAISE ASH-SHAK'AH ISSUE

JN141827 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] The Jordanian Government has requested that Jordan's permanent UN representative raise the Israeli occupation forces' decision to deport Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah with the UN secretary general and concerned UN bodies, since the decision represents a blatant violation of international law and reflects the reality of Israel's motives; namely, continuing its expansionist policy and entrenching its occupation of Arab territories.

Press Comment

JN150824 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 15 Nov 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "How To Confront Israeli Bullying," the paper AD-DUSTUR says: The vacuum resulting from the absence of elected municipal officials is the ideal background sought by the occupation forces in order to peddle the autonomy plot through appointing administrative committees to run the municipalities and transforming these committees into an administrative council for self-rule in accordance with the Camp David accords.

In order to confront the threat of Israeli exploitation of such a vacuum, all West Bank and Gaza Strip citizens must resort to civil disobedience and passive resistance against the occupation authorities by using all available means.

Through recent measures, Israel has been attempting to create "an alternative leadership" and, in reality, all that has occurred clearly paves the way for that. Thus, the citizens who are confronting Israel's terrorist suppressive measure have no alternative but resistance and disobedience, whatever the material and human sacrifices incurred.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip citizens have no alternative but to begin today a boycott of the Israeli authorities in all walks of life through passive resistance to the occupation authorities, in order to express their unanimous and utter rejection of the autonomy plot which aims at usurping the land and divesting the Palestinians of their legitimate rights, especially the right to determine their fate on their own land.

In accordance with the Arab commitment which has existed since the Baghdad summit to maintain "the political option" where the Middle East and Palestinian issues are concerned, we find nothing to hinder the use of the oil weapon to make the international powers, and the United States in particular, aware of their responsibilities to stop Israeli bullying in the occupied Arab territories.

What is left of the Palestinian land, the more than 1.3 million Palestinians and Arab dignity, are all undergoing a severe trial and grave threats which have been imposed by the Camp David accords. Thus, the future of all Arab existence depends on Arab steadfastness and confrontation of the challenges in order to pass this test. How long do we have to wait?

KING HUSAYN ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION

JN101307 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian armed forces, served as patron this morning for the graduation ceremony of the 17th officers class at the Royal Military Academy.

His majesty delivered a speech on the occasion in which he mailed the graduates and stressed that the military establishment is Jordan's backbone and the Arab nation's asset in its great battles.

King Husayn said: We in Jordan have taken it upon ourselves to give our beloved army everything that is within our power and within the capabilities and resources of our national economy, so that the army will always be fully equipped and highly trained.

His majesty asserted that the Jordanian Army has assumed the mission of rejuvenating and safeguarding the Arab awakening, of defending Arab rights, of backing the Arab nation everywhere and of upholding the Islamic teachings, which has turned Arabdom into a base for a great living and creative civilization, founded on morals and faith rather than material power.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 9 NOV

JN091635 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Nov 79 JN

[Text] PRC Culture Minister Huang Zhen arrived in Amman via Ar-Ramtha this evening on a weeklong visit to Jordan. He will meet with His Majesty King Husayn during the visit. The minister will hold talks with officials in the Ministry of Culture and Youth aimed at consolidating the cultural relations between the two countries.

Mr Zhen expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan and lauded the existing cultural ties between the two countries. He pointed out that he hopes to sign a cultural agreement to promote cooperation in the various cultural, educational and technical domains that would develop the relations of friendship betwen the two countries.

Dr Sa'id at-Tall, minister of communications and acting minister of culture and youth, welcomed the visitor. He expressed his hope that this visit will increase the cultural contacts between Jordan and the PRC.

The minister was received at Ar-Ramtha border point by Dr Sa'id at-Tall, the Irbid governor, the Irbid police director, the Ar-Ramtha district officer, the director of the Youth and Arts Department and the PRC ambassador and embassy staff in Amman.

Meets Prime Minister

JN111237 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office today PRC Culture Minister Huang Zhen. They discussed the cultural relations between Jordan and the PRC and ways to consolidate these relations. The meeting was attended by Dr Sa'id at-Tall, minister of communications and acting minister of culture and youth, and the director of the youth and arts department.

Meets King

JN111511 Amman JNA in Arabic 1434 GMT 11 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 11 November--At the Royal Hashemite Court today, King Husayn received PRC Culture Minister Huang Zhen, who conveyed the greetings of the Chinese leaders to his majesty. The king and the visiting PRC minister also discussed Jordanian-PRC relations and Middle East developments.

The meeting was attended by the PRC vice minister of culture and acting minister of culture Sa'id at-Tall.

Signs Agreement

JN111938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Nov 79 JN

[Text] A Jordanian-PRC agreement on cultural cooperation was signed this evening. The agreement was signed for Jordan by communications minister and acting minister of culture and youth Sa'id at-Tall and for the PRC by Culture Minister Huang Zhen.

The agreement provides for the encouragement of cooperation between Jordan and the PRC in the fields of culture and arts, through the exchange of visits by writers and artists, the exchange of troupes, exhibitions and the translation and publication of the two countries' literary works. The agreement also states that the two sides will cooperate in regard to museums, libraries, the exchange of books, publications, films and radio programs and the exchange of expertise and sports teams.

The agreement also aims at developing cooperation between universities and the exchange of teachers, researchers, scholarships, books and expertise in the fields of medicine and pharmacy.

At-Tall expressed the hope that the agreement will mark the beginning of the development of bilateral relations.

SPANISH KING, QUEEN ARRIVE ON PRIVATE VISIT

JN121833 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife Queen Sophie arrived in Amman this evening on a private visit of several days to Jordan.

King Juan Carlos and his wife were met at Amman airport by His Majesty King Husayn, Her Majesty Queen Nur, His Highness Prince Muhammad and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES 1-DAY VISIT

JN121814 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 12 Nov 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 12 November--Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Damascus this evening at the end of a 1-day visit to Syria. During the visit, the Saudi foreign minister delivered a message to President al-Asad from Saudi King Khalid on joint Arab action and the preparations underway for the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

In a statement to SANA, the Saudi foreign minister said: I had the honor of meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, to whom I delivered a message from his brother, King Khalid. As expected, his excellency the president showed full understanding and views were identical as to the importance of the next Arab summit and of joint Arab action in these circumstances, whether on the Middle East or on Lebanese issues.

TISHRIN CALLS FOR OVERTHROWING AS-SADAT REGIME

JN120813 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 12 Nov 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial, TISHRIN today calls for the overthrow of As-Sadat's regime. It says that the rejection of the capitulatory plot was an instinctive reaction in defense of the Arab nation against its principal enemy, represented in the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies against its destinies. The paper adds: It is incumbent on the Arab leaders to seize the opportunity of their meeting at the 10th Arab summit conference to initiate a strategic attack and defeat the Camp David plot. This plot would never have been implemented had it not been for the treason and capitulation of the As-Sadat regime. The continuation of this regime is bound to infuse the poison of defeatism and place Egypt's potentials at the disposal of the Arabs' enemies. Accordingly, the Arabs are urgently requested to wipe out this regime before it is too late. This continuation is bound to foment troubles and create ordeals for every Arab state.

In Baghdad, the Arab nation has unanimously rejected As-Sadat's treason and adopted measures to wipe out As-Sadat's regime. This is because this regime constitutes a threat to the supreme pan-Arab interests. Wiping out the As-Sadat regime would enable the Arab nation to wrest the initiative to fight its enemies.

TISHRIN says that the Egyptian regime is dying, and giving it the death blow is the successful remedy of mercy for the Egyptian people, who had been lost by [word indistinct]. The wiping out of this regime would force the U.S. administration to retreat from its plots, submit to the Arab and international legality, and achieve a just solution for the Middle East crisis. This solution can only take place if the Arab rights are restored and with the approval of all the Arabs, including the Palestinian people.

The paper says: The failure of the autonomy plot should not deceive us because the Camp David partners did not exclude the possibility of this failure. Their principal aim is to weaken the Arab negotiating stand by minimizing the Arab military options and the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, a result of Egypt's departure from the Arab fold.

ALGERIA

COMMERCE MINISTER RECEIVES USSR'S SKACHKOV

LD151000 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Minister of Commerce Abdelghani Akbi received this afternoon Mr Skachkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The talks, which were held in the presence of the Soviet ambassador to Algeria, dealt with bilateral relations and the possibility of extending economic exchanges between the two countries.

Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the light of the results recorded especially in the sphere of vocational training was at the center of the talks held today by Minister of Labor and Vocational Training Mouloud Qumeziane and the delegation of the USSR State Committee for Vocational Education led by Konkin, deputy chairman of this committee and member of the Soviet delegation within the Algerian-Soviet joint committee on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI WARNS OF POSSIBLE U.S. INTERVENTION IN IRAN

LD150048 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that U.S. imperialism, when it brought the deposed shah into its territory, must have realized the risks involved and the provocation it would cause to the Iranian Muslim people, who adamantly demand that the shah be tried for his ugly crimes against the Iranian popular revolution for plundering the wealth of the Iranian people and for impeding their progress.

Why did the United States deliberately welcome the deposed and internationally wanted shah when it must have realized that it would cause a popular reaction which might assume a violent form against U.S. interests? A reply to this question may be found in the U.S. design which aims at artificially creating circumstances and events which afford the best means for reestablishing U.S. influence, even by direct military intervention, in that vital and sensitive part of the world which embraces Iran and the Arab Gulf region, which is regarded the main oil source of the world.

The deliberate action by the United States to welcome the deposed shah and to give him shelter when it knows very well this would be regarded as an affront to the dignity of the Muslim people of Iran, who might react violently against the U.S. interests, is no more than an attempt to create a justification for direct U.S. military intervention in Iran on the pretext of rescuing the 60 American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and for re-establishing its domination over that oil-rich region.

U.S. Defense Department sources announced that a number of U.S. naval units, including an aircraft carrier, yesterday headed toward the Arab Gulf area to hold maneuvers along with British naval units. Earlier in the week the Defense Department announced that it was carrying out intensive crash training of some infantry units and paratroopers in methods of attacking specific places and points in any state of the world. This confirms the aggressive intentions of the U.S. administration to intervene in Iran on the pretext of saving its embassy employees.

Anyone who has followed U.S. statements and actions throughout this year cannot fail to observe that the United States has threatened military intervention in that region on the grounds of protecting the oil supply, as was stated by Mr Brown. It coupled its threats with an increased military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, where it decided to establish a new fleet, using as its base the island of Diego Garcia.

And so, if U.S. imperialism became precipitate and intervened militarily in Iran on the pretext of protecting its embassy employees, it would not only threaten the Iranian popular revolution but also Arab national security. This would of necessity require that the Arab nation and the Iranian Muslim people stand united in one trench of struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Arab Gulf represents the Arab homeland's eastern wall, and at the same time a bridge which links the Arab nation with the Iranian nation. This wall should be strong and impregnable so that it can repulse the attempts of foreign military intervention on the pretext of protecting Arab oil supplies to the United States and so that it becomes a protective shield for the Islamic popular revolution in Iran.

U.S., UK GULF NAVAL EXERCISE SIGN OF IMPENDING ATTACK

LD141915 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and seven other naval units of the U.S. fleet are proceeding toward the Arabian Gulf to take part in naval exercises jointly with Britain. A spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department explained yesterday that the exercises would involve a mock battle.

The exercises are considered a direct threat to the Arab nation and to world peace and security, confirming the imperialist role of the United States and its allies, which flouts the most elementary international conventions. Observers believe these maneuvers are a signal for U.S. preparations to mount an attack against the Arab oilfields, especially after the decision of the Islamic revolution in Iran to cut off oil to the United States.

SUDAN

EGYPT'S GHALI ARRIVES IN KHARTOUM FOLLOWING AFRICAN TOUR

JN132047 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 13 November--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali arrived here this evening at the end of his tour of 10 African states, during which he delivered messages from Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to the African heads of states. The Egyptian minister will meet with President Numayri tomorrow morning, Wednesday.

Ghali Departs

JN141510 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 14 November--Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, left Khartoum this afternoon following a 1-day visit to Sudan, within the last leg of his African tour, during which he conveyed messages from Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to the heads of the African states. He also acquainted them with the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

SECURITY COUNCIL REVIEWS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICIAL

JN121815 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 12 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 12 (SUNA)--An emergency meeting of the Sudanese Security Council reviewed here today allegations made by some Lebanese papers on misuse of public wealth by Joseph Lagu, president of the High Executive Council for the Southern Region.

Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir informed the council on some reports his ministry had received from the Goverrment of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) that refute these allegations.

A release made after the meeting said that a fact-finding committee will be formed in response to the wish of Mr Lagu and despite the council's convictions of the truthfulness of reports received from the UAE. The committee is to cast light on the motives and the circles backing the biased information campaigns.

President Numayri, chairman of the council, will later issue a presidential decree stipulating the formation of the committee.

WESTERN SAHARA

LAMINE SCORES U.S., ALLUDES TO 'INVITING FOREIGN FORCES'

LD111507 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sahara Democratic Arab Republic Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine, in a statement to a number of Spanish journalists, stated that it is not the right of the U.S. administration to talk about peace and negotiations over the Sahara problem at a time when it is preparing to double its arms to Morocco. He added: We are against any foreign interference in the conflict, and when a foreign power interferes the matter imposes on us choices which we did not want. We do not want to invite foreign forces to aid us, but should the situation dictate this, the Saharan people will do so.

Regarding the attitude of the Arab League, Mohamed Lamine said: It is impossible to approve a resolution which contradicts those passed in Monrovia and the United Nations. He added that the attitude of our Arab brothers is developing in favor of the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

CUBANS, ALGERIANS REPORTEDLY ASSISTING POLISARIO FRONT

PA121538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] El Aaiun, Western Sahara, 12 Nov (AFP)--A Saharan prisoner captured by Moroccans last week reported here today that many Cubans are training the POLISARIO Front troops operating in the Western Sahara.

The prisoner said several Algerian army officers are also participating in the POLISARIO Front's military activities. He said: They remove their insignia when they accompany us.

Many Cubans, he said, are members of the medical corps at the POLISARIO bases in Tindouf. He could not say what roles the others fill.

I realized they were Cubans because they spoke no Arabic, Kabyle or French, the prisoner said. "They spoke only Spanish," he added.

According to the Saharan, who said he had been inducted by force, the POLISARIO fighters feel that the Algerians are using them as combat troops while retaining control of logistics--weapons, equipment, vehicles, fuel and food.

He said that the POLISARIO Front fighters receive no pay.

Further Report

LD141031 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Rabat, MENA--(Bushi'ab Yahziyah), a POLISARIO Front leader, arrived in Rabat yesterday, declaring his complete secession from the front. He said that over 5,000 Cuban soldiers, in addition to Soviet and Vietnamese experts, are participating with the POLISARIO forces either in training operations or in planning and organizing the rear lines of the forces fighting against Morocco.

(Yahziyah) said that money is flowing into the POLISARIO and that POLISARIO elements are now receiving training on war planes in Cuba. (Yahziyah), who is Moroccan in origin, added that he decided to return to Morocco "because the so-called Saharan issue serves neither the Arab cause nor the unity of the peoples of Arab Maghreb."

SDAR ISSUES 'STRONG WARNING' TO MOROCCO

LD122304 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At a press conference today at the headquarters of the POLISARIO Front in Algiers, Sahara Arab Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim addressed a strong warning to the Royal Moroccan regime about its maneuvers and tricks to undermine the OAU resolutions on the Western Sahara. He said that it was absolutely unacceptable that Morocco should impose conditions on the OAU special committee, since its meeting is based on the resolution of the OAU summit conference. The foreign minister then referred to the contradictions in the stands of the king of Rabat and said that President William Tolbert, who was preoccupied in trying to avoid the escalation of this war and who was committed to the triumph of the will of Africa, had said that the king of Morocco had assured him of his participation in the meeting which the special committee will hold on 27 and 28 November in Monrovia.

Ibrahim Hakim said that on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of his invasion of Western Sahara, the Moroccan king did not honor the pledges he had made in the past and declared that he refused to accept Monrovia's resolution.

The Saharan foreign minister said that the foreign minister of the king of Morocco adopted the same stubborn stand during his recent visit to Spain. [passage indistinct]

SDAR DELEGATION'S MEETINGS IN PARIS REPORTED

LD092350 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In addition to their offensives in the field, the Saharan leaders have also been carrying out intensive activity on the political front. The delegation of the POLISARIO Front led by Politburo member (?Ould Sadek), which is in Paris, has met a delegation of the French Socialist Party, had talks with a group of communist deputies and was received by the Bureau of the French General Confederation of Labor. These meetings follow those the Saharan delegation had with socialist and communist senators. The delegation, continuing its meetings with the Socialist Party, has met a delegation led by Lionel Jospin, national secretary for international relations.

The communique published after the meeting says that the two delegations, after analyzing the general situation in the Western Sahara, stressed the importance of the definitive return of peace to the region. They denounce the present risk of the conflict's internationalization and condemn in particular the recent decision of the United States to deliver arms to Morocco. They insisted, the communique continues, on the fact that no final solution can be found without scrupulous respect of the legitimate rights of the Saharan people as recognized by the international community. The Socialist Party reaffirmed its full solidarity with the Saharan people, the communique concludes.

AOSARIO ISSUES BRUSSELS COMMUNIQUE ON COURT PROCEEDINGS

LD121424 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, Nov 12 (MAP)--The Association of the Natives of the Sahara Formerly Under Spanish Rule [AOSARIO] made public a communique in which it rejects the Algerian thesis before the peoples' court. Ahmed Rachid, AOSARIO's secretary general and the leader of the association in Holland and in the Scandinavian countries, were not [as received] allowed to enter the conference's hall. The same thing happened for some Moroccan people or "non-Moroccan newsmen" known for their objectivity and professional honesty.

In its communique the AOSARIO rejects the debates' proceedings and contests the substance and the form of this so-called court, which is in reality, a ramification of the Algerian propaganda services. The AOSARIO thus warns the international public opinion against the Algerian maneuvers.

LISBON ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT TO BE INVESTIGATED

TA141727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The conviction prevailing in Jerusalem is that the PLO stands behind the attempt to assassinate the Israeli ambassador in Portugal and not a local leftist organization. This was reported by our political correspondent. The Foreign Ministry's director general sent the ministry's inspector general, Avraham Avidar, to Lisbon to check the situation of the Israeli Embassy there and to extend aid to the wounded ambassador.

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE DECIDES TO EXPEL NABULUS MAYOR

TA141205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] And we have just heard that the ministerial committee on defense has decided to expel Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah. Of course, he cannot be deported until the Supreme Court hearing. The Supreme Court will meet to hear the case, because there is a restraining order against his arrest and deportation.

West Bank Mayors Resign

TA141551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] All the mayors of Judaea and Samaria have resigned. The mayors of Judaea--among them Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi, who participated in the delegation meeting yesterday with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman--submitted their resignation today. The Bethlehem mayor told our correspondent Arye Gus that he resigned in the wake of the report of the decision adopted by the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs to deport the Nabulus mayor. The letters of resignation were handed to the military governors. However, the military government has not yet acknowledged them.

Civil Disturbances

TA141650 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Bethlehem, 14 November--There were student disturbances in Bethlehem today, followed by a general strike in all parts of the town. The security forces dispersed the demonstrators. There was a partial strike in the Christian town of Bayt Jala as well. This is the first time that these two towns have joined the strikes in protest against the anti-Ash-Shak'ah proceedings.

Gaza Resignations

TA141618 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Gaza, 14 Nov--Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa today submitted his resignation and that of the members of the Municipal Council in a verbal announcement to the area's military governor, Maj Gen Yitzhaq Segev.

Mr ash-Shawwa announced his resignation and said that all the Municipal Council members were also resigning. He pointed out that the resignation was in reaction to the announcement made to him by the defense minister through the military governor of the area regarding the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs to deport Bassam ash-Shak'ah.

Talking to ITIM correspondent in the Gaza Strip David Apel, Mr Ash-Shawwa said. "I was surprised by the decision of the ministerial committee which was not wise enough to rise to the occasion and dispel the tension felt in the territories. The decision was a real surprise to me, especially in light of the meeting we held with the defense minister yesterday. The decision to carry out the deportation contradicts the general interest."

No other resignations have been reported so far in the Gaza Strip. Apparently, the Khan Yunis Municipal Council will be the first one to follow the Gaza's footsteps. Military government circles told the ITIM correspondent that according to the military government laws, the governor has to endorse the resignations. However, there has been no reaction on his part so far.

Appeal To Be Heard

TA141627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The deputy registrar of the High Court of Justice, Justice Alon Gil'on, has said that the hearing of Ash-Shak'ah's appeal to prevent his deportation will probably not take place this week but only at the beginning of next week. Justice Gil'on said to our correspondent Shmu'el Tal that only if the state prosecutor submits a special request to the court and the justices are convinced that there is a special need to advance the hearing will it be possible to hold it on Friday. However, in his opinion, this is a very remote possibility.

NEW ADMINISTRATION POLICY TO BE INSTITUTED IN W. BANK

TA150532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The defense establishment decided to abolish the office of coordinator of activities in the territories. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the defense minister will soon appoint his aide for national security affairs, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, to head a new body which will deal with public figures in the territories. Responsibility for routine security in the territories will continue to rest with the regional commands of the IDF.

Minister Weizman stressed to our correspondent this morning that the idea to introduce this change was formulated a long time ago and staff work is now under way to realize the concept.

Commentary On New Policy

TA150743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer comments on the concept behind the decision [to abolish the post of coordinator in the territories] and on Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's considerations in this issue:

[Begin Schiffer recording] A profound and most meaningful change is about to take place in the administration of the territories with the abolition of the Department of the Coordinator of Activities, which is headed by Maj Gen Dani Mat. The idea that was finally consolidated in recent days is formulated as follows: The department coordinating activity in the territories is being abolished. Contacts with public figures and heads of local councils in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will be concentrated in the hands of Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, the defense minister's adviser on national security, while routine security in the territories will remain the responsibility of the regional commands of the IDF.

We say that this is the most meaningful change during the 12 years of Israeli rule in the territories. However, without any relation to this issue, Minister Weizman reached the conclusion that in order to advance the idea of forming the autonomy, something the Cabinet had decided upon, the routine treatment of Arabs in the territories should be separated from the frameworks customary today. The defense minister sees a link between fostering relations with Egypt and developments in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Major General Tamir, who today is Weizman's closest associate, will in the future maintain the contacts with the heads of municipalities in the territories. He will be aided in his work by a group of orientalists from the various universities. In the near future discussions at various levels are to take place at the general staff, and the Cabinet will also be consulted. [end recording]

Coordinator Not Informed

TA150828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 15 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat, first heard about the decision to abolish his post in the news bulletin on the radio. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that with the transmission of the news, senior officers contacted the coordinator's bureau, saying the decision caused them grave concern. The decision to abolish the post of coordinator of activity in the territories will be implemented with the chief of staff's return from the United States. Minister Weizman informed Rafa'el Eytan ofthe decision before the latter's departure.

Demonstrations, Strikes Reported

TA151113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Most businesses were idle in East Jerusalem this morning. Residents tried to stage demonstrations in several places, including the East Jerusalem post office neighborhood, but were immediately dispersed by the security forces. Increased police and border guard forces are now patrolling the East Jerusalem streets. The security forces are also going to the houses of the striking shopowners, asking them to open their shops and some of the shops were indeed opened.

Several youths hurled stones at a military vehicle passing on the Latrun-'Atarot Road. The soldiers fired warning shots in the air and the riocers dispersed. One was hurt.

The commercial strike in Judaea and Samaria is not complete and is primarily felt in Nabulus, Ramallah, Hebron and Bethlehem. In contrast, life is proceeding normally in Janin, Tulkarm and Jericho. Schools were disrupted in most West Bank towns and schools are closed in Ramallah.

A large rally initiated by the Municipal Council and local national associations is now being held in Nabulus. A large number of youths are now gathering near the municipal building.

Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that surveillance [ma'aqav] committees were set up in most Judaea and Samaria towns instead of the municipalities that resigned. Personalities defined as nationalistic were coopted to these committees. Youths hurled stones at Israeli cars in several places. Some were brought to police stations for investigation.

The Neve Zuf settlers compelled the local inhabitants to remove roadblocks from the streets near their settlement.

This morning many of the Hebron inhabitants shopped in Qiryat Arba' in the wake of the commercial strike in Hebron.

PARTING CEREMONIES AT ST CATHERINE'S IN SINAI REPORTED

TA141245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The staff of the Merhav Shelomo civilian administration left the St Catherine's area, which will be transferred to the Egyptians tomorrow, at noon. In a brief ceremony the Israeli flag was lowered from the civilian administration buildings and the employees left, some of them for Ofira and some to Elat. Our correspondent Gid'on Rotem reports that there were two other ceremonies there: In one of them the administration staff parted from the people from the St Catherine's monastery, and in the other they took their leave of the bedouins. Only a few of the local inhabitants attended the ceremony with the bedouins.

Handed Over to Egypt

TA151016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 15 Nov 79 TA

[Text] St Catherine's was handed over to the Egyptians about half an hour ago. In a short military ceremony the Israeli flag was lowered from the central staff in the airfield and replaced by the Egyptian flag. The last Israeli soldier will leave St Catherine's in 3 hours. Dozens of officers from the 2d and 3d armies, several bedouins and a large representation of the St Catherine's monastery participated in the ceremony.

The head of the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee said that every part of the Sinai which is transferred to Egypt in a smooth and easy manner, emphasizes to the rejectionist front the seriousness of both parties' intention to make peace. In his remarks Brig Gen Dov Si'on mentioned the wanderings of the people of Israel through the Sinai, saying that from now on we will be able to visit the area as Egypt's guests.

DATA ON IDF WITHDRAWAL FROM SINAI UPDATED

TA141918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Fifty-nine military camps, 3,000 prefabricated buildings and 84,000 tons of equipment have been evacuated from the Sinai by the IDF to date. Twenty-two new military camps have been built, 180 km of roads have been paved and 150 pipelines have been laid. These data were reported by chief of the logistics branch, Maj Gen Yohanan Gur, to a group of military correspondents touring the Sinai and the Negev. The IDF's evacuation of the Sinai will cost about 2.2 billion Israeli pounds.

FIRST SESSION OF TEL AVIV AUTONOMY TALKS HELD

TA141320 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Let us move on to the autonomy talks. Less than an hour ago the first session of the three delegations to the autonomy talks ended in the Tel Aviv Larom Hotel. The session was held with the attendance of the full assembly and three issues were raised: first, the Bassam Ash-Shak'ah affair; about 10 minutes were devoted to this issue. Afterward the sides took up the second issue: the roles, the authorities and the activities of the military government and the civilian administration in the territories within the framework of autonomy. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports to us from the Larom Hotel. [begin recording]

[Eshel] The session was mainly devoted to a statement by Mr Yo'el Singer about the role, the authorities and the activities of the military government and the civilian administration as they are expressed in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. There was no debate on the issue; thus no problems were raised. The Egyptian delegation will study the text of the Israeli statement, and tomorrow it will submit its reaction and its conclusions. The head of the Israeli delegation, Hayim Kubersky, stressed in a talk with journalists that there was no deviation from Israel's position in the presentation of the issues.

[Kubersky] I said at the beginning of the session that, as promised, we are presenting the authorities of the military government, but this should not be regarded as an indication that there is an intention that there will be an automatic transfer of all the authorities, in their entirely, to the autonomy institutions. On this issue there will have to be negotiations about what is required for the administrative council, which is different from the legal situation and, in effect, from the rule in existence today--what is required for the administrative council so that it should fulfill its tasks.

[Eshel] The affair of Bassam Ash-Shak'ah's expulsion was also raised and, of course, it was the Egyptian delegation which raised this issue. I heard about this in a talk with the head of the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador Ahmad 'Abd al-Latif.

[Al-Latif--in English] There are efforts that are being made to settle this matter, and we can only hope for the best and that a quick resolution of this matter would help get everybody out of the mess that has been created by this event.

[Eshel--translates above into Hebrew and continues] The genuine solution, the ambassador said, must come from outside the walls of this room. These words by Al-Latif were apparently said in the wake of the reaction of the Israeli team, which decided that this issue did not pertain to the autonomy talks. Israel recalled the remarks by the prime minister of Egypt. As will be recalled, the issue of terror and incitement to terror was at one time raised in a talk with Mustafa Khalil in Haifa, and he agreed that Israel must by all means prevent incitement and the murder of women and children.

This afternoon the working group dealing with electoral procedures will meet, and tomorrow the whole assembly will meet again. That's all from the Tel Aviv Larom Hotel. [end recording]

Egyptian Delegate Hopeful

TA141846 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The autonomy negotiators devoted most of the session to methods of holding elections for the autonomy's authority to be set up in the territories. Following the session, reporter Shim'on Ayalon spoke with the chairman of the Egyptian delegation, Ahmad 'Abd al-Latif. [begin recording]

[Al-Latif] Having now a presentation from the Israeli side of the current situation in the West Bank and Gaza and the powers exercised by the military government in these territories, we will study it, analyze it, have whatever clarifications that are needed, and then we will proceed from there to discuss the transfer of authority to the self-governing authority.

[Question] Are you happy with the progress that has been going on so far from the Egyptian side?

[Al-Latif] We are halfway now in terms of time and in terms of work. We should not really judge the results before we reach them. We are hopeful that we can reach the results in time. [end recording]

Clash Over Disclosure

TA142250 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Nov 79 p 2 TA

[By political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] A vociferous argument occurred on Monday at the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs between the committee's ministers and its experts on the question of what should be the extent of specification of the data on the military government's powers which the Israeli delegation would submit to the Egyptian delegation at the autonomy talks which resumed yesterday.

At a consultation held on Monday, the professional experts--including Director General of the Interior Ministry Hayim Kubersky, Defense Minister's adviser Maj Gen Avraham Tamir and Foreign Ministry's legal adviser Prof Rugh Lapidot--informed on the topics to be discussed with the Egyptian and U.S. working teams.

Upon hearing the detailed report of the professional experts on the topics to be discussed with the Egyptian delegation, several ministers expressed their reservations. Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir was the first one and he was later joined by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon. The ministers asked the professional experts not to submit a detailed report on the military government's powers to the Egyptian and U.S. delegations. The ministers were in practice opposed to the description of the military government's powers to the Egyptian and U.S. delegations. The ministers were in practice opposed to the description of the military government's structure, its activities through staff officers and the specification of the spheres of authority of the military government on several issues such as water, electricity and land.

The ministers' position angered most of the experts, who expressed this in the course of the meeting. At the vociferous debate, the professional experts claimed that according to the decisions reached at the London meeting, the Israeli team should delineate the spheres of authority of the military government to the Egyptian and U.S. delegations and that there is no way of avoiding it. The experts further claimed that the government should make up its mind whether it intends to realize the autonomy and to endow the council to be elected in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza with the administrative powers and spheres of responsibility. If the government definitely intends to realize the autonomy, then there is no reason why the military government's structure and the spheres of its civilian activities should not be presented to the Egyptian and U.S. delegations. The experts added that one should deal openly with the Egyptians and that the information which the ministers want to conceal is included in every official publication on the activities of the military government.

At the end of the argument it was decided that the Israeli delegation would definitely present the spheres of the military government's civilian activities to the Egyptian and U.S. delegations. However, it would not present any written document on the issue but would make do with an oral account.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that each of the working team employs stenographers who write down the presentations and remarks made at the discussions.

Following the meeting of the ministerial committee, several experts told the HA'ARETZ correspondent that if the ministerial committee insists on its current position, they may have no other choice but to resign from this assignment.

Tamir Demands Investigation

TA142255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The justice minister has asked the interior minister to order a legal investigation of what he terms a severe, distorted and damaging leak of the debates of the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs published by HA'ARETZ. Minister Tamir announced to the Democratic Movement Council that he deemed this deed with no less gravity than an act of giving bribes. The reference is to a report according to which there was a vociferous argument between the ministers of the Committee for Autonomy Affairs and the advisers of the committee regarding the extent of specification of the data on the military government's powers that Israel will submit to the Egyptian delegation.

YADIN SAYS ALL COALITION AGREEMENTS MUST BE KEPT

TA141840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] If the government and the Coalition emerge unscathed from the affairs of Elon More and the abortion law, the Democrats promise a new Coalition problem for next month: changing the election system. Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin reacted today to the developments concerning the abortion law. In a letter read aloud at the opening of the session of the Democrats' ouncil about an hour ago, Professor Yadin promised that his movement will insist on the fulfillment of the other clauses in the Coalition agreement, including changing the election system. Our correspondent for party affairs Amnon Nadav reports:

[Begin Nadav recording] After the Democratic Movement's Council discusses the achievement of goals--the reference is to next month--we will insist on the fulfillment of the other clauses in the Coalition agreement which are binding on all Coalition members, including changing the election system. This is what Professor Yadin, who is currently recuperating at his home, wrote. After dwelling on this subject, Yadin reverted to the recent problematic issue facing the Coalition--the vote on the abortion law. So far we have acted according to our rights as specified in the Coalition agreement and so we shall continue to do, Professor Yadin wrote. The gross accusations leveled at the movement's members came, in part, from Coalition bodies which are themselves responsible for piling up difficulties in the way of fulfilling other clauses in the agreement. In another part of his letter, Professor Yadin reopened the possibility that the foreign portfolio will be offered to him. I have informed the prime minister that in case conditions change and he makes some proposal concerning the distribution of duties of the Democratic Cabinet ministers, I will bring this up for discussion at the movement's institutions and their decision will be the final word on the subject.

Justice Minister Tamir, who is going to deliver a speech at the Democratic Council's session in a short while, is also expected to touch on the subject of changing the election system. [end recording]

YADIN REELECTED CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

TA141911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Professor Yiga'el Yadin was reelected this evening as chairman of the Democratic Movement's Secretariat. The result of the vote was: 43 in favor, 2 against and 3 abstentions. Avner Peretz was elected chairman of the Movement's presidency and Yisra'el Granit was elected the Movement's secretary general.

MAPAM SECRETARIAT DECIDES TO REMAIN IN ALINEMENT

TA150936 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Nov 79 p 1 TA

[Text] The MAPAM Secretariat yesterday decided to recommend to the party's convention that it run jointly with the Alinement in elections for the 10th Knesset and discuss the structure of the "alliance" between the two parties as proposed by MAPAM only after the elections.

Several draft proposals were discussed and put to a vote at the Secretariat meeting, some of them similar in spirit and content. There was a general surprise when the proposal of Naftali Ben-Moshe, Aharon Efrat and others received 20 votes. Another proposal, combining several previous formulas, supported by senior MAPAM members like Me'ir Talmi, Y. Hazan, N. Peled, V. Shme-Tov, D. Zakin, Y. Granot and Dov Peleg, received only 17 votes.

DETAILS OF DEFENSE MINISTRY SETTLEMENT PLAN GIVEN

TA112105 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Nov 79 TA

[Deputy Defense Minister Tzipori interviewed by Yig'al Goren on the Mabat newsreel--live]

[Text] The Defense Ministry has worked out a plan for building 46,000 apartments in five settlement blocs in Judaea and Samaria without resorting to the expropriation of privately owned land. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori today submitted this plan to the Cabinet. This evening he makes this plan public for the first time. Our correspondent on settlement affairs Yig'al Goren interviews the deputy defense minister:

[Question] Mr Deputy Defense Minister, what are the Defense Ministry's proposals for settlement in Judaea and Samaria in the short and long terms?

[Answer] Before I specify our proposals I want to point out: It seems to us that all the members of the Coalition subscribe to the desire to continue settling in all the liberated territories. Moreover, all the members of the Coalition firmly insist that none of the existing settlements or those settlements to be established in the future be evacuated under any circumstances.

Regarding settlement itself: In the liberated territories today we have 90 settlements, including 12 Nahal [pioneer fighting youth] footholds. In addition, the ministerial committee [for settlement affairs] and the Cabinet have endorsed the establishment of 19 settlements. Therefore, we in the Defense Ministry realize that it is possible to establish 31 settlements without resorting to any new decisions which usually cause rages among some sectors in Israel and which definitely cause political pressure to be exerted upon us. Therefore, our proposals are directed toward the following: We propose to set up one settlement bloc in Gush Rehan in the north of Judaea and Samaria. The second bloc is Gush Qarney Shomron in this area [Tzipori indicates site on the map]. The third bloc is Gush Giv'on. The fourth bloc is Gush Ma'ale Edumim and the fifth bloc is the extended Gush 'Ezyon.

[Question] What is so unique about these five settlement blocs on which you want to concentrate settlement? What is their advantage?

[Answer] Our proposal is unique in that we will have concentrations in areas whose lands are not disputed. These are state-owned lands. Thus, we will not need to expropriate privately owned land, thus arousing differences of opinion and appeals to the High Court of Justice.

[Question] Mr Deputy Defense Minister, would it be correct to assert that the fact that to date the Israeli Government has not had a clear long term settlement plan harms all settlement activities and causes political damage?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the fact that we did not or do not have a detailed plan backed by a budget and working plans for the relevant ministries has indeed hindered settlement activities and has brought about the present situation in the settlements. Therefore, our proposal today was to set up an interministerial team which would work out detailed plans for each one of the blocs, the individual settlements whose development has to be continued and the settlements in the Jordan Valley. This issue will be covered by the state's annual budget and will be dealt with by each of the ministries concerned with the issue of settlement.

Further On Briefing

TA120654 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Voice of Israel's political reporter Shim'on Schiffer says that Tzipori told the government yesterday that the settlement plan drawn up by the defense authority needs some 60 billion pounds for its development. Tzipori said that 70 of the 120 new settlements that have been established in the territories are in financial straits.

LEGAL FORMULA TO ASSERT W. BANK NOT OCCUPIED TERRITORY

TA141710 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By D. Bloch and H. Eshed]

[Text] A legal formula proposed yesterday by Prof Ruth Lapidot, legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry, will today and tomorrow form the focus of government decisions for preventing a crisis and confrontation in the Elon More affair.

The legal opinion provided by the legal adviser does not constitute an answer to the Gush demands for a legal formula which will prevent any appeals being made to the High Court of Justice against settlements, but it provides a new basis for the legal contentions of the attorney-general's office before the Supreme Court. However, the final decision as to whether this would be acceptable lies with the Supreme Court itself.

The sequence of events leading up to Dr Lapidot's opinion is as follows: MK Rabbi Hayim Druckman proposed a legal initiative to the prime minister. In accordance with this initiative, a statement would be issued by the Foreign Ministry to the effect that Judaea and Samaria are not occupied territories. Hence, they are not subject to The Hague and Geneva conventions, in accordance with which the court has hitherto judged land expropriations for settlement purposes. This initiative is based on an incidental remark made by Justice Witkon. Menahem Begin, in his capacity as acting foreign minister, asked the Foreign Ministry legal adviser for her opinion on Rabbi Druckman's proposal. The legal opinion, the full text of which has been obtained by the above reporters, states that the foreign minister can issue a certificate, but this can refer only to factual, not to legal questions.

"This certificate by the foreign minister could testify that Israel does not recognize foreign sovereignty in Judaea and Samaria and that the military government administers the area following the Six-Day War, which was a war of self-defense."

Prof Lapidot says that there is nothing in this certificate to prevent the court from exercising its own judgment and only the court can decide, in accordance with the above certificate, whether The Hague and Geneva conventions apply to Judaea and Samaria.

A senior legal source in the government last night expressed doubt as to whether the formula proposed by Dr Lapidot would prove satisfactory to Gush Emunim and resolve the legal problem of expropriating private land for settlement purposes. This source pointed out that no one can "insure" the Gush against the decision which the court will reach, based on such a certificate from the foreign minister. However, contacts will be maintained today and tomorrow, mainly with the NRP, to ascertain whether this legal formula could be accepted as a way out, a compromise, which would at least avert a crisis with the NRP even if it does not prevent a confrontation with Gush Emunim.

Court Decision Upheld

TA142240 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The government legal adviser submitted to the prime minister today an opinion in which he rejects the idea not to carry out to the letter the ruling on the Elon More affair. Such an idea is raised by Gush Emunim members. According to them, most of Elon More's land is private indeed, but there were no appeals to the High Court of Justice concerning it, and there is, therefore, no need to evacuate the entire settlement, but rather only that part regarding which an appeal to the High Court of Justice was submitted. The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs headed by Prime Minister Begin will discuss this affair tomorrow. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reports on the Cabinet discussion and on the legal adviser's opinion.

[Ram--live] The legal adviser states that the entire land on which Elon More is established should be evacuated. Professor Zamir indeed distinguishes between the 125 dunams regarding which an appeal was submitted to the High Court of Justice and the majority of the Elon More lands that are private but regarding which no appeal was submitted. In his final conclusion the legal adviser says the whole area must be evacuated. This is the substantive, if not the formal contents, of the court's ruling.

Some of the ministers in the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs question this opinion. The Cabinet is going to discuss the settlement policy for 5740 [Hebrew year extending from September 1979 to September 1980]. The discussion may be stormy. Ministers Weizman, Ehrlich and Tamir say the existing settlements should first be strengthened and that large-scale decisions that cannot be implemented should not be made. Such decisions would be self-deluding and delude Gush Emunim as well. Simha Ehrlich proposes that threats of resignation should not be feared. A resignation is not a step of which only one side is capable, the deputy prime minister says. National decisions intended to settle some party's internal problem should be avoided.

Both the agriculture and education ministers see a strong link between the decision that will be made tomorrow and the events expected on the Elon More hill in about a week. Weizman, Ehrlich and Tamir want to separate the two [tomorrow's decision and next week's events]. Executing both the letter and spirit of the judgment has no connection with the settlement policy decided upon by the Cabinet. These disagreements may cause a confrontation among the ministers in tomorrow's meeting unless the prime minister manages, as in the past, to propose a formula that will be acceptable to all, along the lines of "the wolf is sated and the lamb secure."

14 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Closure of Air space, Waters

NC140730 Paris AFP in English 0721 GMT 14 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 14 (AFP)--Iran has closed its airspace and territorial waters to United States aircraft and shipping, ruling Revolution Council member Akbar Kashemi Afsanjani said today.

Mr Afsanjani, quoted by the Tehran TIMES, said the council had also made other decisions about the student occupation of the U.S. Embassy here and the future of Iranian-U.S. relations which would be made public at the right time.

The announcement was made as the occupation entered its 11th day with about 100 hostages, 62 of them American, still being held against the demanded extradition of the deposed shah from the United States, where he is having treatment for cancer in a New York hospital.

The Tehran TIMES also quoted Revolution Council Secretary General Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti as saying that oil which would have gone to the United States before yesterday's embargo by President Jimmy Carter would now be delivered to French and Japanese buyers.

AFP: Bank Deposits Transfer

NC140900 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 14 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14 (AFP)--Iran is to transfer all its financial deposits immediately into the banks of countries which maintain good relations with the Iranian Islamic Republic, government official responsible for foreign affairs, Abolhasan Bani Sadr, said today.

Mr Bani Sadr revealed the instruction when he spoke to a press conference here.

Mr Bani Sadr said that some 12,000 million dollars notably in the Chase Manhattan Bank and its subsidiaries were to be transferred to branches of banks which will not be able to block the money by legal means included in current contracts.

He said the decision to remove funds from the Chase Manhattan Bank was due to the fact that Rockefeller was paying the shah royalties on this money. Mr David Rockefeller is head of the bank, observers noted.

Mr Bani Sadr also said that the United States has the right to demand the end of the occupation of its embassy and the release of American hostages, but he added we have the right to demand the extradition of a criminal--if each of our countries can speak of these rights we could reach a solution.

Mr Bani Sadr also said he would go to the United Nations to explain the justice of the Iranian demands.

Islamic students, backed by the authorities, have occupied the U.S. Embassy here and held some 100 people hostage for 11 days in support of demands for the extradition of the shah who is being treated in a New York hospital.

Mr Bani Sadr said the Iranian Government was trying to obtain the release from the embassy of what he described as innocent prisoners who are not involved with the Americans, adding that this move could have some results in two or three days.

However, Mr Bani Sadr added that it was up to the students in the embassy to decide on this. Mr Bani Sadr declared: If the American Government accepts our legitimate demands, our government will be able to open a new phase and ask the students to follow its policy.

Commenting on his letter to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim seeking a Security Council meeting because of the alleged danger to peace in the area, Mr Bani Sadr said this had been a procedure to present our demand.

He added: The Americans understand the word extradition as a demonstration of defiance while we are seeking first to establish the guilt of the shah.

Declaring that the crisis has been provoked by the United States decision to take in the shah, he said this should be examined by the Security Council to resolve the crisis. He said Iran would go to the UN to explain the just demands of the Iranian people, adding: We want only justice and the pursuit of a criminal.

Bani Sadr Press Conference

LD141120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Abolhasan Bani Sadr this morning took part in a news conference and radio and television interview, attended by local and foreign correspondents, and answered their questions.

At the outset of the meeting, Abolhasan Bani Sadr said: I would like to state that following Carter's remarks relating to oil, the whole world realized that law is a tool in the hands of the superpowers to use as they please, but if another country tries to use the same tool, it is regarded as something contrary to the [universal declaration] of human rights.

In another part of his remarks, Bani Sadr said: We want to live in peace with others, and it is for this reason that we have decided to talk to the American nation and tell them we do not intend to inflict any humiliation on the American nation. For 10 years America has been opposing the use of the oil weapon. This in itself proves that because they cannot use this weapon--it is used by others--they regard it as uncivilized.

He said: We have no intention whatsoever to cut off the flow of oil to the world, or to cause shortages in the industrial countries. Bani Sadr added: The plan to take the shah to the United States was drawn up by Kissinger. The reason the United States intends to keep the shah there is to keep the world ignorant of the crimes of America.

In answer to our correspondent's question as to whether, in light of his letter to Waldheim, there has been a softening in his attitude with regard to the shah's extradition, Bani Sadr said: No. Our position remains unchanged.

Bani Sadr LE MONDE Interview

LD141321 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr in Tehran: "If the Americans Want Economic War They Will Get It"--date not given]

[Text] Tehran--"It is a declaration of economic war: If they want it they will get it. We will take this opportunity to settle scores with U.S. imperialism." The chief of Iranian diplomacy bani Sadr had just learned in the middle of the night that the United States intends to stop buying Iranian oil and to urge consumer countries to exert other pressures on Iran. After the initial shock which might explain his violent reaction, Mr Bani Sadr continued: "I refuse to believe that Europe will adopt Carter's madness. If it were to do so it would spark off a major international crisis with predictable consequences. Muslim and Arab countries, especially those which produce oil, will show their active solidarity with Iran. If necessary we will ask them to impose a general ambargo on oil supplies."

[Question] You are not noted for having many friends in the Arab or Muslim world....

[Answer] It is not the governments which will decide but the peoples, the workers and the oil workers who will support us in every way they can. That would produce a total upheaval in the Middle East. Iran, for its part, has the means of doing without oil revenue for at least 1 year. We have monetary reserves of more than $12 billion in the U.S. banks.

[Question] The United States could decide to freeze them?

[Answer] No, that is impossible, our funds are deposited in subsidiaries of U.S. banks particularly in France, Britain, the FRG and Switzerland. I am sure that those countries will not allow such an illegal step to be taken. [answer ends]

The chief of Iranian diplomacy added:

"I suspected this would happen, I knew they were going to launch an economic war against us. The U.S. press campaign against Iran was visibly intended to prepare public opinion for such an eventuality."

"President Carter Wanted To Forestall Us"

The question was debated at the Revolution Council meeting on the evening of Monday 12 November a few hours before the White House announced the boycott of Iranian oil. A series of decisions had been taken. One of them consisted of submitting an indictment against the United States to the Security Council. Mr Bani Sadr was busy composing a telegram to Kurt Waldheim when he received our telephone call. "The UN secretary general had suggested that he come to Tehran to clarify the affair of the hostages and I was busy answering that he need not put himself out since I intend to go to New York to attend the Security Council meeting as soon as the organization sets the date," the minister told us.

[Question] How do you explain President Carter's initiative?

[Answer] He must have heard that we were contemplating an embargo on oil supplied to the United States. We had already reduced our production with that possibility in mind. Carter obviously wanted to forestall us and boost U.S. public morale. [answer ends]

Some of the 80 chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Tehran who were received by Bani Sadr Monday morning concluded that he had somewhat "improved" the presentation of the Iranian case. He had obviously studied the Vienna convention on the protest ["protest" presumably misprint for "protection"] of diplomats and consulted legal experts on the extradition of criminals. He said he is prepared to submit to the verdict of an international committee of inquiry on the last point. "Who would dare to maintain," he apparently declared, that the shah was not a "criminal" and a "thief"?

As for the U.S. diplomats "held" in their own embassy, Bani Sadr manitained that they are not really hostages since there is no threat over them. In his view, they are "detainees" guilty of acts of espionage and subversion. The Swiss ambassador apparently lost his patience and reacted rather strongly to the Iranian minister's statements.

Some diplomats present also got the impression that Bani Sadr does not seem to totally rule out a settlement based on the shah's departure to a country other than the United States. Indeed, he pointed out that Iran did not react when the former sovereign took refuge in Mexico. "The welcome he was given by his U.S. protectors," he apparently said, "was an additional provocation and humiliation for us...."

The chief of Iranian diplomacy was in an entirely different frame of mind Monday night. "What does it matter to us now whether the shah decides to stay in the United States or not," he exclaimed. "At the moment the aggressive U.S. attitude rules out any conciliatory inclinations. If we were to accept such a deal it would look as if we were giving in to blackmail and giving star billing to the shah who would save the hostages with a so-called magnanimous gesture by going to another country."

[Question] Since the trial of strength between Washington and Tehran seems likely to grow more serious, what is the outlook for the future?

[Answer] Although I think that a U.S. military intervention is rather unlikely, I cannot rule anything out as yet. The Americans are capable of directly or indirectly sparking off an attack on the Islamic Republic which they have been trying to destroy since it began. The asylum granted the shah is the first stage of their plan. However, they have made a big mistake in their calculations. The Mossadeq era ended a long time ago for Iran and the whole world." (Mossadeq was overthrown as a result of a blockade imposed by Britain and the United States among others.)

Revocation of Iranian-Soviet Treaty

[Question] On Saturday, 10 November, the Revolution Council confirmed Tehran's unilateral revocation of the Iranian-Soviet Treaty (1921), thereby stripping Moscow of the right to intervene militarily in the event of foreign aggression. Is that a reasonable measure in view of the new situation?

Mr Bani Sadr answered forcefully: "Believe me, the USSR would not remain neutral in the event of a military attack on Iran, whatever the state of our relations."

Various signs suggest that the Iranian leaders had for several days been expecting an "economic blockade," to which the press had referred. Saturday Imam Khomeyni accused the "imperialists" of trying to "starve" the Iranian people, adding that the Iranians are prepared to make and sacrifice. The next day he announced that he was going on a 1-week retreat to "reflect."

Yesterday, Monday, Bani Sadr broadcast an equally inexplicable appeal to the population on the radio, calling on them to "preserve their calm" and show "hospitality" to foreigners living in Iran. In addition it was learned that, like the FRG, the British Embassy has "advised" its nationals to leave the country at their earliest convenience.

Tehran was unusually calm Monday. Aside from the now ritual demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy, the population went about their normal business. However, it was reported that several tens of thousands of Iranians had that day started a "hunger strike" to show that they are capable of withstanding any pressures. The "strike," which in fact consists of observing a fast identical to the Ramadan fast (one meal per day), is expected to spread in the next few days.

That unprecedented move, worthy of the Shi'ite clergy's traditions of struggle, is the means now chosen to mobilize the people behind Imam Khomeyni. It bears a striking resemblance to the movement launched last December by the religious leaders to resist the shah. Since the Tehran people were at that time confined to their homes by a night-time curfew they were called upon to show their opposition by chanting "Allah Akhbar" (God Is Great) from windows and balconies. That cry, which rang out throughout the capital night after night, was to shake the imperial regime to its very foundations.

If the collective fast launched yesterday were to spread it would prove that Imam Khomeyni is still capable of embodying Iranian nationalism which, according to people here, has never known such an upsurge since the Mossadeq revolution in the fifties.

Student Statement No 32

LD141204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 32 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy stationed at the "den of American espionage"--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, addressed humbly to the entire aware and fighting Iranian nation at home and abroad: Your revolutionary move against the great Satan of the age, world-devouring America, has revived the hope of freedom from the claws of this criminal in the hearts of all oppressed on earth. The cries of "Death to America!" by brave Muslim Iranian youth are reverberating in all corners of the globe and teaching a lesson on liberty. Panic-stricken America, in order to extricate itself from its most severe impasse and to save itself from a definite political death, is resorting to any means, not matter how insignificant it might be, including publishing and putting out various views of individuals, parties and groups, as well as views of certain officials of the country, in such a way as to make the direction of this move and revolution look ambiguous to public opinion at home and abroad, and, by exaggerating the instances of differences of views between political organs and groups or between political figures, to convey to the world that the target of this move is not clear and that it will, therefore, come to nothing.

For this reason, in order to neutralize this kind of American plot, we deem it necessary to remind you of the following points:

1. The great divine move, which is in progress against America the plunderer, is the continuation and continuity of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

It belongs to all the various strata of the Iranian nation; it is not dependent upon any particular party, organization or group; its leadership is in the hands of the able and great leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni; and it is only the viewpoints of the leadership which determine the general direction of and measures related to this move.

2. Any activity or exploitation [as heard]--be it comments or decisions--aimed at dragging this genuine move toward compromise or conservatism are strongly denounced by us and would be regarded as an act of treason against this great and divine move.

3. As we have frequently declared through statements, we attach great value to international public opinion and support any efforts aimed at making this genuine move known and conveying the legitimate demands of the Iranian nation to the people of the world. At the same time, however, we remind those responsible that they should devote more attention to domestic public opinion and rely on Iran's revolution rather than attaching value to world public opinion or negotiations with foreign officials.

4. Our stands communicated through statements broadcast by the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic and also through press conferences and radio and television interviews held by us are the only stands to be attributed to us, and positions adopted by various individuals and groups only reflect their own views.

[signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Oil Minister Interview

LD141517 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

["Exclusive Interview" with Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mo'infar by Tehran Radio's unidentified energy cooresponden t--recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] At the time I am preparing this report, it has been about 36 hours since Iran announced that it will not export oil to the United States. Since the announcement of this news, there has been a flood of varying reaction throughout the world, so much so that today all of the world's news agencies came together here and had an interview with Mr Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of Iran. We also took part in this interview on behalf of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Now I hope that the questions which I am going to ask Mr Mo'infar are the same questions that are in the minds of the viewers and listeners of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. As the first question to Mr Mo'infar, I would like to ask that at the same time that Iran announced that we would not export any more oil to the United States, almost exactly at the same time, another report was transmitted by telex that America also would not purchase oil from Iran. In order to begin our discussion, I wish to ask Mr Mo'infar to explain what is the truth of the matter. Did Iran first make this announcement or did America, so that there is no ambiguity?

[Mo'infar] The truth of the matter is that perhaps these two things occurred simultaneously. On the same day that the Revolution Council received the report [words indistinct] oil which was the result of the studies which were made about cutting off the export of oil to America and had asked the [Revolution] Council to come to a decision on this matter, the council, after studying the report of the Oil Ministry, decided that, due to the contacts and the bonds which exist between the member countries of OPEC, it was necessary to inform other members of OPEC through the Oil Ministry.

This decision was reached about 2000 or 2100 the night before last. About the same time, we received information that Jimmy Carter had been interviewed and had said something about the matter in that interview.

[Question] The question here is did Jimmy Carter know of your decision, or did you know of the decision Jimmy Carter was to make? Which was first, and has one side been influenced by the other?

[Answer] It is certain that Jimmy Carter's remarks were influenced by the Iranians, were influenced by the atmosphere governing Iran. There is no doubt about that. Not that he was influenced by the decision which was reached almost at the same time by the Revolution Council; but immediately following their conspiracy when they took the shah to New York under the pretense of illness, and the anti-American feelings which began in Iran, the demand of the Iranian people and especially the wishes of the oil industry workers was to cut off the export of oil to America. They repeatedly made this demand, and America was frightened about the fact that, in any case, this demand would be accepted and the export of oil would be cut off. At every moment they were worried about this fact. This was clear to every schoolboy in America and it was not necessary for Mr Jimmy Carter to discover this. It had become clear to every schoolboy in America that if America demonstrated further obstinacy in keeping the shah there and did not respond to the logical and rightful demands of a nation, Iran would cut off her oil. Therefore, in their opinion, in order not to be left behind in U.S. public opinion, they made this move. Therefore, the best answer I can give to your question is that Jimmy Carter was forced to do this in order not to lose face, when he was confronted with Iranian public opinion and the frequent demands which were made and announced in Iran and in the newspapers.

[Question] Did you inform other members of OPEC about your decision? Bearing in mind that all the OPEC members were not in favor of and unanimous with the Iranian decision in the OPEC meeting in Geneva held last June concerning an increase in the price of oil. I want to know that with the announcement of cutting off oil exports to America, have other OPEC members such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates and other members of OPEC shown their support with your action or not?

[Answer] The support we desire from OPEC members is not practical support to be unanimous with us, to put pressure on America and ask them to return the traitorous shah to Iran: because the countries belonging to OPEC have different political views.

[Question] What I mean to ask is what has been their reaction to your proposal and your announcement?

[Answer] Our aim has been simply to inform them. Just like an ordinary member of OPEC and in view of our own oil policy, and that at what level we wish to maintain our production and export from now on, we were required to inform the OPEC members. Therefore, we informed them that because America has not paid any attention to a logical demand of the Iranian people we have cut off oil. It was very natural that we should inform them of this. Later, we informed them that the level of our production and export will be maintained. In fact, the OPEC members should know what the level of oil production is among OPEC members, because all of us should be informed of each other's decisions. This is why we gave them this information.

[Question] You indicated that our export level will be maintained. Bearing in mind that now we have cut off the export of oil to the United States, how much oil was formerly exported to the United States, andhow will we export and to which countries will we export the amount which will be saved?

[Answer] On the average, each day we exported about 850,000 barrels of oil to the American companies. Of course, not all that amount was taken to the United States because some refineries--such as the one in Singapore, or in Portugal or in other places--used to take some of this crude and refine it. Therefore, we used to provide about 850,000 barrels of oil on the average to the American companies, regardless of whether they took this amount to the United States or whether they used it abroad.

The other question is to whom will we sell this oil. The answer is that after the revolution we reduced our level of production, and this reduction was in our national interests, so that we do not ruthlessly extract all the oil. After the revolution, we reduced our oil production to 4 million barrels a day. There are many of our customers who are unhappy and who used to come to us and urge us to sell them more, but it was not possible for us to satisfy their demands. Therefore, we shall give some of this amount which we have cut off from the United States to our other customers. Also, some of it may be sold on the spot market. It will depend on the commercial policy we adopt.

We are not at all worried about the sale or our oil. Even if this quantity of oil were to remain under Iran's soil, its price would increase day by day and would become more expensive and we would not have been worried. Therefore, we shall export the amount which we require in order to obtain foreign currency. This is our goal, and at the moment our program is to keep the present level of production and to sell the same amount as before. We have a sufficient number of customers for what we wish to sell.

[Question] Which countries are our customers?

[Answer] Various countries. European countries, Japan, and so forth.

[Question] Bearing in mind that a large number of countries, especially Third World countries, are under U.S. influence--we have seen this from time to time--if the United States tells the countries under its influence not to buy any more oil from Iran, what would you do then?

[Answer] This is a propaganda ploy which was also raised in the interview with foreign correspondents. It is as though they have drawn a line around the world and the world has only one guardian, and that guardian is the United States and whatever it says, the rest of the world has to follow. This world is no longer like that. First, their need for oil is a real need. Second, the demand for independence and love for freedom is so widespread that you should be certain that it will not be like that ..e have had a revolution and let us be clear about it. The world knows this and should again know this: that although as the oil minister I do not have the slightest worry about an embargo and what you referred to--even in the case of an embargo, there have been places where there has been a total embargo--nevertheless, a country which desires independence, which desires freedom, a nation which has taken such a bold step is also prepared to face any discomfort.

[Question] We have a different worry: if, for instance, the United States were to make other companies belonging to other countries make oil for her.

What guarantee do you have that it will not do this; and second, how do you know that the United States will not get the oil from the companies which buy our oil and, ultimately, that our oil will not find its way into American storage tanks?

[Answer] Of course, this is a difficulty which we also face with Israel and South Africa and often the question has been raised: What guarantee do we have that when they buy our oil it will not be channeled to other places. We shall take the necessary precautions and as the companies which are our customers know that if this matter is discovered--especially in the face of the strict supervision which we exercise--they will be put on a blacklist and this would be harmful to them in the future; they will not do such a thing. But we shall be sufficiently careful to prevent such tricks as much as we can, and we will be able to do so. I am certain that our oil has not gone to countries such as South Africa or Israel, and now it will be the same as regards the United States.

[Question] My next question is: We are paid for our oil in dollars, and usually the last consignment which leaves Iran normally takes 2 months to reach its destination; and they pay us at the time the oil reaches their storage tanks, which means at least 2 months later. I want to ask that our last consignment, which has left Iran 2 days ago, do you think that America will pay us for this or not, in light of the special situation which has come about?

[Answer] Well, this is an interesting question. It is true that now Mr Jimmy Carter has given asylum to the shah, an international criminal, has brought about such a ridiculous situation, has created shame and embarrassment for the American nation and has endangered the interests of America and, in his view, the interests of the world because of his conspiracy. However, Mr Jimmy Carter is not, in fact, the shah of America, he is not aryamehr of America. America is a place where you saw what it did to Nixon. Therefore, you should not imagine that the American companies or American banks are sitting around to see what his 'excellency' President Carter orders so that he can feel like saying whether they should pay somebody's money or not. They are independent. The American banks have their own independence. This is something for which credit has been allocated. Economic issues have their own regulations, and credits and so on. There is absolutely no worry about this. It is like asking what will happen if somebody wants to put his ladder against somebody else's house and wishes to go and steal his property.

[Question] You want to say that they are dutybound, under all circumstances, to pay our money?

[Answer] Of course they are dutybound. There is no worry about a company which has received a consignment and which has certain obligations. They will act according to these commercial obligations.

[Question] Mr Mo'infar, a question which has crossed my mind for 2 nights now about the elimination of any dependence on imperialism: You know that the dollar is also an imperialist currency. So far we have tried to use this currency in relation to the sale of our oil. [sentence as heard] We wanted to get the currency of different countries--marks from Germany, francs from France, yen from Japan--but we have always been forced to accept United States dollars. Now, bearing in mind what has happened, don't you think it is better if we eliminate our dependence on the dollar altogether, and tell each country which wishes to buy our oil that it should pay us in its own currency, so that we can put an end to this dependence altogether?

[Answer] This is a question which requires greater study, but there are certain issues which should be solved in cooperation with other OPEC members. This is something which may be discussed in the OPEC meeting to be convened in October in Caracas.

[Question] Before that meeting, there is another meeting which will be held next month in Saudi Arabia where the OPEC ministers sit and draw up long-term OPEC strategy. Do you think Iran will participate in that meeting too?

[Answer] So far I have still not given a positive response that I will definitely take part, but we are interested.

[Question] If you participate, what will be your position there?

[Answer] The truth is that when the long-term OPEC programs (?were raised), Mr Zaki Yamani was entrusted by OPEC to carry out certain studies and to present the results of his studies to the session of the OPEC ministers. Unfortunately, according to the files which exist in the oil company, although Iran has also been a member of the committee which should have carried out the studies, we have not found anything in the files except that a certain amount of money has been paid to certain individuals in respect of making some reports, and these individuals are those who are despised by the Iranian nation.

For instance, a person who was the prime minister of this country during the satanic period, Jamshid Amuzegar, even last Mordad [Mordad begins 23 July] many months after the revolution, was paid a certain amount of money in the United States. This is what we have learned through unofficial sources, and we have asked them to give us the list of payments which are made to different people. It is not acceptable to us that Jamshid Amuzegar should receive money from a fund to which Iran has contributed in the name of preparing such-and-such report.

First of all, the question that should be asked is how trustworthy and dependable is such a report; and the other question is how can such sums be paid out of OPEC funds. These are the issues for which we still do not possess details, and we do not have any files in the oil company on the issues which are raised in connection with Mr Zaki Yamani's studies. This is why I am hesitating on whether or not to take part in the session on 2 December and how necessary my participation is, unless the Iranian Government is informed about the details of what has taken place.

[Question] We have another question concerning our relations with Japan and the petrochemical company which they are busy setting up. Bearing in mind that Japan has friendly relations with us as well as with the United States, it is now to some extent worried. Can you give any assurance to Japan that there will be no change in the amount of oil that we used to ship to that country, or whether due to those close ties, the situation will be subject to change and review?

[Answer] We have no intention of reducing the amount of oil we give to the Japanese Government, and even Mr Esaki, Japan's minister of industry, who was in Tehran a month ago came and asked us to increase the amount of oil that we give to Japan. He was very insistent, but due to the limitations that we had we could not do anything. But His Excellency Mr Bazargan told him that we would do our best, as far as it is possible for us, to help the Japanese Government. Yesterday, his excellency the Japanese ambassador got in touch with me and said that now that Mr Bazargan is no longer prime minister, is his promise still valid or not and can Japan count on us or not?

[Answer] The answer was very clear. First of all, we explained that His Excellency Mr Bazargan has been and still is the object of the belief, trust and affection of the people and even now with great magnanimity he assists the government and shows his own affection. Second, what he said is still valid and this agreement holds. Therefore, we are not planning to reduce the export of oil to Japan. Moreover, as His Excellency Mr Bazargan had promised, we will try as much as possible to assist Japan as regards the sale of oil. Relations between Iran and Japan are very friendly.

[Question] I have another question and, if you agree, I wish to return to our domestic affairs, as regards oil consumption. You referred to our selling on the spot market and said that the amount may increase now. In the past the usual pattern has been that any time that we have sold oil on the spot market its price has been higher than the OPEC price. Don't you think that if we sell our oil in this way it will upset the balance of energy supply and demand on the international scene and will lead to disorderly increase in the price of oil? This may not be a problem for the industrialized countries but for countries which do not have too many exports and have to pay for the import of oil through the sweat of their labor, would they not come under great pressure?

[Answer] First of all, I agree with you that the price of oil sold on the spot market is much higher than the price set by OPEC. Hence, we can conclude that clearly the price which OPEC has set is not a natural price and that it is a price which can compete well with other sources of energy. It becomes clear that [words indistinct] and other issues have not been taken into consideration and that this is an artificial price. Otherwise, there would be no reason why it should be so high in the spot market. This is the first point. Again, we should see which people benefit from these low prices. Who reaps the real benefit? It is the oil companies who day by day are increasing their profits. It is not the consumers, who are losing. The countries that you referred to are paying too much for the price of oil; if the OPEC price goes higher again they will pay too much for it. Who benefits from all this? The oil companies.

Two days ago, (?I received an article) and now I shall read a summary of it to you. It says: Recently, due to the astronomical increase in the profits of the big American oil companies, President Carter has come under heavy attack and has been accused of weakness in leadership. The informed sources remark that due to the lack of controls on crude oil produced in the United States, the big oil companies of that country will during the next 10 years have an income of $1 trillion, meaning they will gain $1,000 billion. It adds that the income of Exxon during the third quarter of the current year, for instance, has shown an increase of 118 percent compared with the same period last year.

It is these oil companies who reap the benefits. It is these companies who are exploiting the people. But then they make propaganda and arouse the people of the world against the oil producing countries and say that they have raised the price, while in fact the fault lies with the oil companies. However, for countries like India and other Third World countries, it is true that they will suffer some loss whether the oil companies or the OPEC countries increase the price of oil. This is why the OPEC fund has been set up and this is an assistance which OPEC makes to these countries. It was also hoped that the industrialized countries would also join them and increase the fund and give assistance. Unfortunately, the industrialized countries are not very generous in this respect.

[Question] As we do not have too much time left, I wish to ask one or two questions about the oil situation in the country. Some time ago it was rumored that we shall have a shortage of kerosene this winter, and a couple of months ago Iran was forced even to import kerosene from the United States. I want to ask you that, now that our relations have been severed and as our refineries cannot satisfy local demands 100 percent for kerosene, how can we provide for local demands? Also, what assurance can you give to the people, so that they know whether there is going to be a shortage or not?

[Answer] I can give you this assurance that there is no oil shortage. Our reserves are sufficient and the worry which some people had a few months ago and the rush to the pumps was unnecessary. We explained this then. We have daily records. Right now, we have about 1.3 billion liters in our reserves. When I compare this figure with 1978 and 1977, we now have about 40 percent more in deposits in our storage tanks. We do not have the slightest worry. However, there is a point which I also referred to in my press interview: Although we do not have any shortage it does not mean that we should waste oil or use too much. This is an important point. The Iranian nation should know that it has oil and it has cheap oil and it is at its disposal and it is our duty to provide it for them. However, from an Islamic and national point of view they should know that now that we are telling the world to economize on the use of oil products, we should also lead the way, because we can give a lesson to the world only when we act upon it. "God has made you a moderate people so that you may testify to God and that the Prophet may testify about you." [Koranic verse] When a nation wishes to be a symbol for the world and wishes to be a moderate nation, it means that it also acts according to what it preaches.

[Question] Therefore, there is no need to worry?

[Answer] There is no need to worry at all.

[Question] Thank you for giving us so much of your time.

Telephone Communication Restored

LD141250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] On orders from the Revolution Council and the imam's office, telephone communication with the United States has been restored. Announcing this, Post, Telegraph and Telephone Minister Eslami said: Telephone contact with the United States is not expected to be cut off again.

Mosavi-Ardabili Confers With Khomeyni

LD141326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Ayatollah Seyyed Karim Mosavi-Ardabili, member of the Revolution Council and the council's new representative at the Foundation For The Poor, was received by the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran in Qom at 0830 today and held private talks with the imam for 2 hours.

Following the meeting, Ayatollah Mosavi-Ardabili in an exclusive interview with a PARS correspondent said that during the meeting matters relating to the new decisions adopted by the Revolution Council, important state issues, including Iran's foreign policy, particularly vis-a-vis America, and other countries were discussed. Ayatollah Mosavi-Ardabili added that the imam issued strict instructions that the Revolution Council and other state organs should bear in mind Islamic principles and precepts, do their jobs without losing time, exert efforts to lessen disorders, put the people in touch with the country's affairs and see that jobs are done with the cooperation of the people.

Bani Sadr On Demands

LD142004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, Abolhasan Bani Sadr, the supervisor of the Foreign Ministry, today took part in a press, radio and television conference at noon, attended by domestic and foreign correspondents.

He answered questions put to him and explained Iran's foreign policy and its policy with regard to the deposed shah. Bani Sadr said: The Iranian Foreign Ministry's foreign policy is to explain the Iranian revolution to the people of the world and prepare the ground for the victory of the Islamic revolution. He added: We are trying to draw the attention of world public opinion to the U.S. attitude during the past 25 years in Iran, as well as to explain our particular legitimacy. Mr Bani Sadr continued: We have no intention of cutting off the export of oil to the rest of the world or of exerting pressure on the industrialized countries. We wish to live in peace in the world and have no intention of threatening the United States. It is the United States that, despite all its claims in opposing the use of oil as a weapon, has used this very same weapon and banned the imports of our oil. This shows that in the hand of the U.S. administration the law is a tool which it uses whenever it wishes for its own interest and against others, whereas this practice is contrary to the interest of humanity. What we want is respect for man's integrity and honor in the world.

In another part of his remarks, Bani Sadr said: The banning of oil by the United States does not bother us; there are other countries prepared to purchase our oil. Nevertheless, we do not insist in selling our oil in great quantities. Our nation is prepared to tolerate all hardships.

Commenting on the possibility of other countries joining the United States in banning the purchase of oil from Iran, Bani Sadr said: This is impossible; however, we are not going to adopt a careless attitude. We have taken the necessary steps; our brother workers in the oil-producing countries are with us and should such a thing occur, then a world crisis will result.

Referring to the possibility of U.S. military intervention, he said: We have received certain reports about the landing of U.S. paratroopers in Kuwait and U.S. military air deployments. Regarding this, we have notified the Muslim countries and governments that these crises are transitory, but what remains is that the area's nations ought to live with each other, and that it would not serve their interests to pursue a policy during such crises which might not be compensated later.

In another part of his remarks, Bani Sadr said: Certain individuals have been assigned to study the agreements and documents concerning Iran and the United States. These documents will be published in the near future in pamphlets.

A foreign correspondent then asked: The U.S. administration is in direct contact with the students in the embassy. Do you not think that the United States might reach an agreement with these students, thus bypassing you?

Mr Bani Sadr replied: If the U.S. administration manages to persuade the students and the Iranian people to withdraw their request, then we will not do anything contrary to the will of the nation.

Our country's foreign minister [as heard] also said: The U.S. Government is not showing any good will in this case; the existing total censorship applied by the U.S. press with regard to facts about Iran owes itself to the U.S. Government's attitude. He added: Our tools under the present circumstances are the mass media. You correspondents must bear in mind that there can be no compromise between reporting facts and personal interests. We hope that you may always bear in mind the human issue.

Bani Sandr was then asked about Iran's policy toward Afghanistan and the consequences of the Iranian revolution in other countries.

He pointed out: We have a joint history with Afghanistan. The peoples of the two countries share the same religion and culture; therefore, we cannot witness any interference in our neighborhood and remain idle about a policy which imposes a regime through inappropriate and forced policies. If independence is good, then we must wish it for everyone. We do not consider such issues as internal ones anywhere in the world. Consequently, ours is not a revolution which could be confined within borders. Whether we want it or not, what ought to be learned is that contemporary man will learn from this revolution.

The supervisor of the Foreign Ministry, Bani Sadr, today answered correspondents questions about Iran's foreign policy: [begin recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Bani Sadr, yesterday you rejected a U.S. proposal in connection with the shah's extradition, the return of his wealth and his trial in a court. Could you please explain why?

[Answer] What the United States said was that he would be deported; it did not say it would return him to us. Otherwise, this would be what we are asking. Therefore, if it returns him we will accept this. We even said that his crimes should be investigated, and the United States should accept the outcome, which means returning him to Iran.

[Unidentified correspondent] You have written two (?letters) making certain proposals. Moreover, in the course of the past couple of days, certain other proposals have been made by the United States. Does this show that you have moderated your request, that you no longer demand the shah's return?

[Answer] No, we have not moderated our demands [words indistinct]. We said that since there is no doubt of the deposed shah's crimes, a team should investigate the case. Once it is proved that the shah is guilty then the U.S. Government should accept the verdict; that is, it should return the shah to us.

[Unidentified correspondent] Certain countries, like Canada and Mexico, have closed their embassies in Iran. What do you think is the reason?

[Answer] Some embassies were under the impression that they have no security. I take this opportunity to call on my compatriots to treat foreign nationals residing in Iran with utmost good will, friendship and kindness, so that other countries may have no excuse whatsoever to turn this crisis into a world crisis. They were uneasy about this situation. Some of the countries were concerned, but their anxieties have been removed, and they reopened their embassies as of today. I hope the situation will improve further in the future.

[Unidentified correspondent] The United States has only called on students with student visas to report to the immigration office, having excluded those not having student visas. Why do you think this is so?

[Answer] This is some sort of pressure applied by the U.S. Government. In my message addressed to Iranian students and Iranians living abroad, I asked them to stay where they are and put up with the difficulties.

[Unidentified correspondent] Despite their denial about mistreating the Iranians, the British Government has refused permission to land to a number of Iranian aircraft. In one case, an airplane carrying three Iranians had been refused permission to land at an airport. Why do you not question it to explain its reasons?

[Answer] Yesterday, the British ambassador was here [presumably at the Foreign Ministry] and denied this. He said that his government was not pressuring the Iranians. However, we are pursuing our action. Yesterday, I was telling the European ambassadors who met with me in connection with (?relations) with the United States: For 150 years you have closed your ears to avoid hearing us; now is the time to open your ears and listen to us. We have no intention of ignoring any blow which might damage our dignity and prestige.

[Unidentified correspondent] Have you asked the Arab countries to support our revolution?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] They [not further identified] will be coming here within the next couple of days. We will hold talks with them. Furthermore, we plan to send a mission in the near future to Muslim countries.

[Unidentified correspondent] Now let us talk about OPEC. What are we asking from OPEC?

[Answer] We have asked OPEC to express its solidarity with us vis-a-vis Britain. [as heard]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Bani Sadr, in the past, U.S. television and periodicals did not stop reporting and writing about the shah's crimes. Actually, it was quite common to throw rotten tomatoes at the shah. Now, why is it that the American people are unaware of this matter?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] They always used to throw rotten tomatoes and eggs at him. The reason they have suddenly forgotten that this is the same criminal, I think, is a massive propaganda assault by international Zionism and the U.S. Government itself, which is trying to misrepresent the truth to the American people. [Words indistinct], we are grateful for that. Sadly, others have not followed suit. Had everyone done the same thing, then the American people would have realized what our nation wants and would have sympathized with it, no doubt about it. In such a case, the American people would have condemned their own government, demanding the return of this criminal to our country.

Assets Freeze Reported

LD141734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] News agences quoting the White House spokesman, have reported that U.S. President Jimmy Carter today issued an order for all Iranian assets in the United States to be frozen. The White House spokesman said: Carter's order includes Iranian assets in U.S. banks and their foreign branches too. Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, described Carter's decision as a reaction to the Iranian Government's decision to take its currency reserves out of U.S. banks and their foreign branches.

According to the AP report, Carter's decision includes the assets of the Iranian Government, the central bank and other Iranian Government institutions in the U.S. banks and their foreign branches. Jody Powell said: The precise amount of Iran's assets in the United States is not clear, but there is no reason for chaos in the currency markets.

Powell said: Carter has adopted this decision on the basis of the powers that he has under the law for meeting international economic requirements. He added: This law allows the President to fight any form of unusual or unexpected threat against the national security or U.S. foreign or economic policy.

AFP has reported, quoting the White House spokesman, that Carter's decision regarding a freeze on Iranian assets does not include private bank accounts. This spokesman said: Carter's decision only includes official accounts of the Iranian Government.

According to the AFP report, prior to the announcement of Carter's decision to freeze Iranian assets in America, William Miller, the U.S. Treasury secretary, had a meeting with his advisors in order to consider the Iranian Government's decision regarding the withdrawal of its currency reserves from U.S. banks.

Treaty Abrogations Communicated

LD141824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran today issued a statement and announced that the final abrogation of the Iranian-U.S. agreement of 1959, and the abrogation and nullity of sections 5 and 6 of the 1921 treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union--a decision which has been ratified by the Revolution Council--have officially been communicated to the Government of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Since the lofty aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran include putting an end to all forms of (?conspiracy) resulting from the imposed agreements of the debased regime of the past, therefore, shortly after the victory of the glorious Iranian revolution, the abolition of the cooperation agreement between Iran and the United States of 5 March 1959, which (?endorsed) the U.S. hold over the political life of our country, and also sections 5 and 6 of the treaty of friendship between Iran and the Soviet Union dated 26 February 1921, which had been signed under certain circumstances at the time and which for years had lacked substance, drew the attention of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The foreign minister, a little after the revolution, sent to the cabinet the proposal to abrogate the Iranian-U.S. agreement of 1959 and sections 5 and 6 of the Iranian-Soviet treaty, together with an (?analysis).

This proposal was considered at the cabinet meeting of 3 November 1979 and was published in the newspapers and communicated to the Islamic Republic's representatives abroad. Since the final abrogation of these agreements depended on the approval of the Revolution Council, the latter too, as is publicly known, on 10 November unanimously approved the government measure, and the decision was communicated in a letter by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. In view of the incident at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, in a telegram to the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy in Washington, it was requested that the abrogation of the 1959 agreement be communicated to the U.S. State Department.

Revelation Statement No 10

LD142302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Revelation Statement No 10 issued 14 November by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy based at the "American nest of espionage"--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

We start our 10th statement with a document which attests to the imperative death of the Iran of yesterday under the imperial order in the hope that the Islamic revolution and its (?eye catching) growth with its specific programs for frustrating the imperialist aims and designs may become a sapling for the life of the Iran of tomorrow under the Islamic Republic.

A telegram was sent on 11 January 1978 corresponding to 21 Bahman 1356 [dates as heard] by the U.S. State Department addressed to Sullivan, the former U.S. ambassador in Iran. The U.S. ambassador corrected the telegram and sent it back to the State Department of that country. A new look at the date of the telegram shows that in the early days of the Islamic revolution of Iran, that is precisely during the bloody uprising of Qom, this disgraceful program formed part of the work of the U.S. Embassy. This document explains the duties of the U.S. Embassy as follows: Domination of the internal market; plundering of cheap oil; the training of decision-making officials in the American form; supervision of the army; obtaining authority for espionage and finally complete domination over Iran. We have exposed the satanic lines of the U.S. policy in our Revelation Statement No 8 regarding the subjugation of the armies of the countries under domination. The present document, too, outlines overall U.S. policy in relation to other organs and shows the main points of the U.S. program in Iran, albeit that the program is not peculiar to Iran and these same policies are being pursued in all the dominated countries. Hence, with the passage of every month and year, the economy, the army, politics and culture of the country under domination is increasingly made dependent on the West, especially the United States. This (?idea) is promoted to the extent of bringing about the death of everyone.

The said document clearly lays emphasis on the monopolistic rule of America over the Iranian market, the supervision of the Iranian Army, the direction of the thoughts of the Iranians along the lines of U.S. policies, and finally guiding the treacherous shah and the government of Amuzegar along the policy line of the White House. It indicates a special intention for the shah and his government to join the ranks of the close allies of Israel and South Africa. Similarly, in the form of a program, it insists on specific action regarding greater contact with the internal middle-of-the-road wings and the important power centers in Iran in order, so to speak, that they be modernized, and in another place (?stresses) the greater attraction of Iranian students to America and their control and training in the American manner.

In short, this document is indicative of the last efforts of imperialism to tie up our nation in every way. This document is expressive of the full and complete bondage and servitude of the Iran of yesterday. This document is expressive of the interminable greed of imperialism in plundering the masses and mastering their destiny. This document which is a standard-bearer of the great civilization [phrase often used by the shah] plainly shows the all-round government of the Americans on this land and soil. Yes, America and its servants had thought to subjugate a nation under their all-round domination and exploit it till the last moment of its life. But they were blind. The will of the God of the deprived people, the leadership of the great Khomeyni and the iron will of the people and the efforts of the youthful revolutionary nation made all their designs worthless. It is in view of this that we perceive the depth of the general slogan if the Iranian revolution: Independence, Freedom and the Islamic Republic! This slogan which arose from among the masses gave a negative answer to all the above programs, and the revolutionary message of the imam of the revolution, too, smashed all the calculations.

For this reason, those who sit in Washington pulled back every day; their servants preferred to run away and eventually, their last base was toppled in the hands of the Muslim revolutionary sons of the people; the sons who have arrived at this new conclusion that after every liberating revolution in today's world, the first measure to be adopted is to control the espionage house of the imperialists, including the American espionage nest.

Today, Iran is marching ahead to lay the foundation of a tomorrow outside the circles of dependence, basing its actions on self-reliance. Let the West-stricken intellectuals who have been influenced by U.S. policies ridicule the independence-seeking programs which are based on the initiative and power of our masses. Leave the imperialist hangers-on in bewilderment over the progress of the Islamic order. Let the ill-wishers of [words indistinct]. Let the opportunists and exploiters of history engage in their daily fraud which is their usual practice. Let the mouthpieces of imperialism and Zionism accuse us of all charges. Let us be recognized as offenders in the international courts of the superpowers, for our offense before the superpowers is precisely the proof of our purity and innocence before God and the people and our Islamic revolution. And despite all their unavailing struggles, we will march ahead.

[signed] Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Qotbzadeh On Assets Freeze

GF150830 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 14 Nov 79 GF

[Interview with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, national radio and television director, by Tehran Television "colleague Zinati"--live]

[Text] [Question] Thank you for coming here. I would like to ask your views on and what justification could be made for this action by the American President in freezing all Iranian assets in that country.

[Answer] This matter is in itself quite interesting. For many, many years, if such actions and steps were ever taken by any other country or even by one of Europe's industrial nations, the United States would have strongly condemned and denounced such action. It would have said that the world's free economy must be such that the principles of banking and the monetary system are not threatened. It is interesting for the simple reason that the United States has for the first time taken such action in this particular case. This is an indication of fright and severe uneasiness on the part of these world-devouring Americans resulting from the action and decision taken by the people of Iran in retaliation against the aggressive and criminal policy of the United States.

This whole action has created total confusion in the United States. That is to say, the United States can no longer claim that it follows a policy of free economy and a free monetary system internationally. It once again shows that when a powerful nation takes steps such as this, it is only an indication of the fact that it has been placed in a weak position. This is the first and principal point to take into consideration.

The second point is that they have announced that all U.S. branch banks in Europe will be included in this decision and action. From the legal and international viewpoint, this is quite ridiculous and impertinent, because the branch banks of one country in another country come under the laws of the latter country, unless we say that Europe has also completely lost its economic independence and freedom and wats to step on all of its [words indistinct] laws, by wanting to bow to this wish and whim of the United States and should want to implement such action.

But we do not think that Europe would sink so low and would so blindly abide by the stupid decisions of the White House.

What is quite obvious is that such acts and decisions will in way have any bearing on our willpower vis-a-vis U.S. colonialist and imperialist policies. This is something that all those criminals, whether in the White House or anywhere else, must realize that we have made up our minds to follow this struggle and move it forward against imperialism on a worldwide level. Whether or not they have seized or frozen certain assets, it will not have the slightest effect on the manner of this struggle or on our will to wage this struggle.

But at the same time this U.S. action is making many, many things clear in various dimensions worldwide. Other countries in the Third World and oil-producing countries are now realizing what we have been talking about--the fact that these U.S. criminals have not abided and do not abide by any laws. All these international laws were created by them merely for their own use and benefit. And as soon as another country tries to take any kind of action, these imperialists step on all these laws and totally ignore them. This is a lesson for the countries of the Third World, especially for public opinion in those European countries that always thought that they were really independent.

We hope this whole matter will not reach such a point that it will force us to take a special position or steps in our relations with European countries. And we would like to hear the European countries declare once and for all that they are not blindly subservient to the policies of the U.S. aggressors and criminals.

[Question] Could you tell me what effects, if any, this American action will have on our economy? And please tell us once again about Iran's reaction in this respect.

[Answer] This action will not have that much of an effect on our economy. Just today our brother Mo'infar announced that one-fourth of the oil we were supposed to sell to the United States had already been sold. And this was done at a much higher price which was even up to $15-$18 over and above what we were getting from others for every barrel. Therefore, we will not feel the slightest immediate effect from this matter.

Now, if they have frozen certain sums and assets--as a matter of fact whatever assets they have frozen were what had always been at their disposal anyway and were actually controlled by them and were in reality frozen; we were never able to use those assets the way we wanted except to buy goods from them--this is what we always meant by not ever having economic independence in any form or shape. Whatever there was, was controlled by the United States. Now that we want to pull these assets out of their country, you can see that they are trembling. There seems to be instability, and this instability is more a matter for those who are worried about the dollar's stability. It is not a blow to us, nor will it effect us. We have sufficient money and assets to continue for now. We have our oil to sell to various countries, and we will not deposit one penny of these revenues in any U.S. bank or in any other bank controlled by the United States in any part of the world.

We have shown the world what we intend to do. Our economy will not be harmed. We will continue what we have been doing, especially that we are truly determined to continue our work and action in this regard.

[Zinati] Thank you very much for your explanation.

Australian Oil Imports

LD142146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Australian Embassy official spokesman in Tehran announced tonight that Australia has not made any decision with regard to stopping the purchase of oil from Iran. He added that all the reports in this connection are baseless.

The first secretary at the Australian Embassy in Tehran said: The Australian Foreign Ministry strongly denies this report that the Australian Government is studying the question of stopping imports of oil from Iran.

ETTELA'AT On Oil Embargo

LD150028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2137 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Press review: ETTELA'AT article on U.S.-Iranian relations]

[Excerpts] ETTELA'AT carries an article entitled: "America's Propaganda Assault Against Iran," as follows:

Why did Carter go as far as banning the imports of Iranian oil just to avoid extraditing the deposed shah? Was this game of chess between Iran and America unavoidable?

Perhaps it was anticipated that America's step in allowing the shah into America would be simply followed by a diplomatic complaint. But, the acceptance of his political sickman created a wave of anger against U.S. imperialism. The Iranians, through their intense reaction going beyond the occupation of the U.S. spy nest and the taking of hostages, raised the question of breaking off relations with the United States. The Iranian revolutionaries announced in no uncertain terms that the continuation of relations with the United States is definitely not in Iran's interests.

Faced with the occupation of the embassy, Carter either would have had to extradite the shah in order to release the hostages or expel him from America; neither were in his own interest, especially on the eve of the presidential elections and against the wishes of the silent majority led by the Zionist mass media. Nevertheless, he did propose to expel the deposed shah and return his fortune to Iran. But this was turned down by Iran. Faced with this situation, Carter was forced to resort to another maneuver, banning the imports of oil. Coupled with, and in anticipation of, a break in relations, he also prepared the ground for a new assault against the Iranian revolutionary government.

We read in the agency reports that a few days ago Oman was forced to allow oil tankers to pass through its coastal waters; we read that Saudi Arabia has promised the production of 1 million extra barrels. Simultaneous with the cutting off of 600,000 barrels of Iranian oil to America, Qatar is reported to have increased its oil exports by as much as 370,000 barrels. And then all imperialist puppet newspaper join in to insult Iran and the Iranians, with all the bought off papers in three continents shouting: Save us from reactionaries, and the American puppet agencies reporting them grandiloquently.

Actually America is not all that unhappy about the banning of oil imports from Iran, which supplied between 3 to 5 percent of its oil imports, for it enjoys oil supplies from the Arab countries under its domination. So it imposes another pressure on the Iranian Government, arrests 200 Iranian students and threatens the Iranian residents in America, and by whipping up public opinion against them, it exposes thousands of Iranians to the threat of murder and looting.

A country shedding crocodile tears for a few of its hostages and appealing to the world and legal sources is itself placing the Iranian immigrants and Iranian students studying in that country in a dangerous situation through it propaganda machinery, as Japanese Americans were during World War II.

We hear that in our own country members of a political group (?and) workers staging a sit-in demand that one should not be obstinate in dealing with America, for it might resort to military pressure in which case we cannot resist. Faced with this difficult situation, Iran has two alternatives: 1) To begin with, we think cutting off the oil is in our own interest, for we can sell it at a higher price in the free market, provided the new pirates do not create such obstacles as a shortage of oil tankers or lack of security in the coastal waters; or 2) We can continue this cutting off of oil by breaking off economic relations with America. That is what our revolutionary nation wants.

Our present situation is not at all similar to Mosaddeq's era, when we were deprived of any protection by other countries. This is not the era when U.S. imperialism can stultify a nation whose cry of protest is reaching sky high.

As for the Iranian students who are being subjected to police pressures in America, we propose that the government take appropriate steps to return them and make arrangements for them to attend our own universities.

15 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Revolution Council, Khomeyni Meet

LD150515 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At the conclusion of the Revolution Council session last night it was announced that the members of the Revolution Council, in order to report on the current tasks and to introduce the country's new executive authorities, will be received in audience this afternoon by the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

According to a PARS correspondent, at the conclusion of last night's session a number of members of the Revolution Council placed information at the disposal of correspondents.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, member of the Revolution Council, said: A great number of questions, including Iranian-U.S. relations and the blocking of our currency reserves by the United States, were the subject of discussion and an exchange of opinions at the council.

Asked what Iran's reaction would be in connection with the blocking of Iran's currency reserves by the United States, he said: This action is tantamount to a moral defeat for the United States and will not affect us.

Pertaining to Iran's propaganda programs in relation to the United States, he said: We have commenced a propaganda and diplomatic campaign on a world scale in order to let the world know Iran's position and our struggle against world imperialism. In the next few days the situation will change and imperialism and international Zionism will not be able to have a monopoly on world propaganda. Our propaganda onslaught has already left its mark on the world.

Engineer 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, at the conclusion of last night's session announced that Dr Habibi had been elected as the spokesman of the Revolution Council and said: As a member of the Revolution Council, I will undertake the supervision of the plan and budget organization.

Pertaining to the work program of the special mission to Kordestan and the forthcoming visit of this mission in order to resume the issues, Engineer Sahabi said: As it is not possible for us to reside in the area, we will elect a deputy who in our absence will investigate problems in the region and we, too, will visit the region from time to time.

At the conclusion of last night's session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kahdavi Kani, referring to the fact that Mr Mahmud Ahmadzadeh, the minister of industries and mines, had been confirmed in his post, said the following about the report on the earthquake and the manner of its investigation: The losses reported to us are mainly in the towns of Gonbad and Qa'en. The imam has instructed that all forces should be mobilized and the council, too, has issued a statement so that the forces of the people, the army staff, the gendarmerie and the Red Lion and Sun Society might be mobilized. Relief groups have been made ready receive assistance in cash from the people.

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the minister of oil and member of the Revolution Council, at the conclusion of last night's session said: One-fourth of the volume of oil which should have been exported to the United States has been sold to other purchasers and most of this oil is being sold as single consignments at a price of $35 per barrel.

According to a PARS dispatch, Sadr Hajj Seyyed Javadi, former minister of justice, told correspondents upon leaving the Revolution Council's session last night: The Justice Ministry will be run by the council and will be made up of three persons: The president of the State Supreme Court, the president of security and judges' courts and the state prosecutor general and the council chairman will of course be the president of the State Supreme Court. The Revolution Council's representative in the Justice Ministry will be Mr Beheshti.

Student Statement No 33

LD151122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 33 by the Muslim student follower of the imam's policy on the Khorasan earthquake--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: To God we belong and to him we return. In this ruined land which has been left to our nation by the treacherous shah, this puppet of America, we have experienced yet another tragedy. Once again an earthquake has rocked southern Khorasan and left misfortunes for our nation in its wake. Following the general mobilization command by the illustrious leader, Imam Khomeyni, regarding assistance to the compatriots affected, all sections of the nation, particularly students, are requested to prepare themselves rapidly to provide any assistance to the affected compatriots, and to join the crusade for reconstruction in Khorasan. With everything we have at our disposal we will help them from this location and ask all Muslims to send all their donations in cash and kind to the headquarters formed at the den of American espionage to put at the disposal of the brothers and sisters who are leaving for the quake-stricken region.

[Signed] the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Release Of Women, Blacks

LD151113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Abolhasan Bani Sadr, temporary supervisor of the Foreign Ministry of the Iranian Islamic Republic, in an interview with a CBS correspondent regarding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy, said: Women and the blacks might be released from among the hostages.

Women because of the respect Islam has for them, and the blacks because they are oppressed. Bani Sadr did not give any specific date for the release of some of the hostages.

Commentary on Revolution Council

LD151105 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Tension Between Washington and Tehran"]

[Text] Tehran--At its meeting on the evening of Tuesday, 13 November, the Revolution Council took measures against the United States, but they were either rather ambiguous or innocuous for U.S. interests in practice.

Banning U.S. aircraft and ships from Iran's airspace and territorial waters will in no way alter the present situation. U.S. airline companies suspended their flights a few days ago and ships flying the Stars and Stripes rarely put into Iranian ports. The appeal for solidarity to OPEC member countries is not clear. Is Iran asking other oil-producing states not to make good the losses in "crude oil" suffered by the United States? Or does Iran want those states to stop all oil supplies to the Americans? Even if the second hypothesis were true the appeal would probably not have any effect. It is difficult to imagine that the OPEC members would follow Iran in declaring "economic war" on Washington...Tuesday morning, Oil Minister Mo'infar, pressed by journalists' questions, finally admitted that Iran was only asking for moral support at the moment.

The Revolution Council's decision not to reduce the level of Iranian production is reassuring for the United States. The proporation of production formerly earmarked for U.S. consumers will, according to official information, be allocated to French and Japanese clients. Therefore there is nothing to prevent Washington using the compensation system to indirectly make good the deficit caused by the halt in Iranian imports.

Ambiguity

The ambiguity of the measures taken by the Revolution Council extends to the diplomatic world. In his letter to Kurt Waldheim suggesting, although in fairly vague terms, the convening of a Security Council meeting, Bani Sadr did not make any mention of Tehran's demand for the shah's extradition. The United States, he writes in substance, should "at least" agree to an international commission investigating the former sovereign's guilt. The same view was expressed Tuesday at the press conference given by Sadeq Qotbzadeh, director of radio and television and also a Revolution Council member.

He hinted that negotiations could open between Tehran and Washington if the United States were to accept three preconditions: They should brand the shah a "criminal," provide the necessary facilities for preparing his trial and promise to restore his fortune to the State of Iran.

Nobody here believes that President Carter will bend to such demands. However, Tehran diplomatic circles feel that they could constitute not a basis for negotiation but the start of a dialog which is cruelly lacking. Furthermore, an exchange of views could be used to improve prospects for the hostages. Mr Qotbzadeh's statements suggest that the hostages could be released before the desired extradition of the shah, perhaps during the former sovereign's possible trial.

However, some observers do not share either those interpretations or the tentative optimism which has emerged in a section of the foreign diplomatic corps. The apparent moderation of the statements made by the Iranian officials, they point out, is--failing any evidence to the contrary--probably merely a screen for a policy which remains unchanged.

Imam Khomeyni has been silent for 3 days. Nothing is final without his agreement or disagreement. Has he not publicly and bluntly contradicted the former Bazargan government and the present Revolution Council every time that an initiative taken did not suit him?

The predominant impression is that the Revolution Council would be prepared to negotiate. It demonstrated that by inviting U.S. envoys to come to Tehran a few days ago. However, the revolution's supreme body is divided between moderates and radicals; the balance of strength between the two groups is eminently unstable. It has been and still is at the mercy of internal or external events. An untimely statement by President Carter, or an outburst of anti-American feeling, would be bound to make the will of the radicals prevail. The radicals are in no hurry to end the trial of strength which enables them to rally the population to their views and pave the way to economic and social upheavals.

Therefore, those observers add, the apparently conciliatory trend by Iranian diplomacy should not give us any illusions, especially since the leaders also want to steer Iran out of its isolation and present ideas which are intransigent in content but acceptable in form to world opinion.

It may be that requirement which was made possible the tactical and probably temporary compromise reached within the Revolution Council. In any case, Imam Khomeyni is anxious to prevent any "loss of control."

Revolution Council Addresses People

LD151408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued by the Central Committee of the Islamic revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] In his exalted name. At this crucial moment when the den of American espionage has been occupied by the student followers of the imam's policy and when the Iranian nation has risen to liberate itself from the domination of the East and the West, America and its puppet agents are planning to provoke naive and emotional youngsters to occupy other centers, such as the Vatican Embassy, and thus provoke the sentiments of their Christian brothers against the Muslim Iranian nation. This is to warn the Iranian nation, particularly the younger generation, and seriously to call upon the people to preserve law and order and not to allow themselves to become a tool in the hands of counterrevolutionary elements and a handful of hirelings. Needless to say, the revolution guards and security forces will vigorously prevent any counterrevolutionary action and traitorous provocations.

Revelation Statement No 11

LD151350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1150 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Revelation Statement No 11 of the Moslem student followers of the Imam's policy stationed in the American espionage center --read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. In our earlier revelation statements we wrote that the only way to extricate the liberating revolutions from foreign domination is to break the cycle of domination between the superpowers and the oppressed masses. We also remarked that the espionage centers of the imperialists are the centers of conspiracies and of organizing counterrevolutionary movements. We have presented our view concerning the legitimacy and legality of our unavoidable occupation of the den of American espionage.

We will now place certain documents at the disposal of public opinion so that even simple-minded people may be convinced that there is no other way to prevent conspiracy and corruption except through the undebatable closure of the American Embassy.

In a small room behind room No 225 in the central embassy building, we found the remnants of some destroyed equipment that convinced us that in this section they used to forge documents and stamps. Among the scattered items we found a packet containing two stamps: an exit stamp from Iran as well as an entry stamp to Iran. As can be understood from the entry stamp, this stamp is to be used in passports, and when individuals enter or leave the country their passports should be stamped with that stamp. According to the claims of the authorities at Mehrabad airport, these stamps are kept only in a special department located next to the airport, and thus the stamps at the American Embassy are either stolen or forged.

In the packet containing the stamps there was also a date stamp which contained all the combinations of figures for stamping dates. From the appearance of the stamps it becomes clear that they have been frequently used.

However, the question is what were these stamps used for. It is obvious that any Iranian or foreign traveller must have his passports stamped with one of these stamps. If a thief, a smuggler or a spy crosses one of the borders, there is at every moment the possibility of his arrest. But this entry stamp belonging to the Mehrabad airport will make his passport legal. In the same way, those who are banned from leaving the country can escape over the borders by means of the exit stamp and while abroad they can travel by means of the legal Iranian passport.

Now, the question is: Why have these two stamps been found in the former American Embassy? The answer to this question lies with the American Government and nation. The American Government should personally answer why it has allowed its ambassadors and representatives of other countries to indulge in cheating and forging.

It can be said, of course, that these stamps have been in this place from the time of the former regime and have been kept until now. But the answer to this claim is very clear. First of all, during the former regime such actions were not necessary, because not only at Mehrabad international airport, but in all the important organs of the country, the American agents had priority over and were more respected than the Iranian nationals themselves. Apart from that, at that time the American agents and the CIA mercenaries were in charge of all our affairs and there was no need for such actions.

Second, even if it is supposed that these stamps have been kept in the embassy since the time of the former regime, it is still a major offense that has been committed by this den of espionage, because the people took part in a revolution in order to put an end to the rule of these spies, murderers and international conspirators.

It is therefore an insult to the revolution, to the people and to Islam and proves their attempts to continue the plans of conspiracy and espionage within the Islamic revolution of Iran. Therefore, the responsibility for the escape of mercenary and traitorous individuals like Habibollahi, to whom we referred in our Revelation Statement No 7, and others who had been banned from leaving the country, lies with the den of American espionage in Iran. All of these people, according to the documents which have been discovered, have fled the country with passports that enable them to stay in America.

Will America admit complete responsibility for the fleeing of thousands of robbers, traitors, murderers and criminals from our country? Will the American nation admit its participation in the guilt of the illegal entry of thousands of professional smugglers, counterrevolutionaries, spies and enemies of our country? We are sure that if the American nation is properly informed and if it is not deceived by the false propaganda of the news agencies and the press, which are connected with the CIA and the Mossad, it will stand up against these unlawful and unhuman conspiracies.

Our Muslim masses will never forgive the unforgivable sin of collaboration and assistance rendered to the traitors, murderers, spies and counterrevolutionaries and is determined to eradicate all these festering roots.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Students Take Reporters Hostage

NC151421 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 15 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP)--Iranian students today took hostage three American NBC television reporters who were covering the takeover of the U.S. Embassy here.

The trio, identified as Martin Fletcher, Barry Fox and Derek Erix of the National Broadcasting Company, were detained by students as they stood outside the embassy compound.

Mr Fox and Mr Erix were taken immediately inside the embassy [words indistinct] occupiers back to his hotel where the reporters rooms were searched thoroughly.

The Iranian captors confiscated several items from the rooms and then accompanied Mr Fletcher back to the embassy where he was held with his two colleagues.

The same NBC team had been questioned briefly yesterday after they shot film footage from the roof of a building near the embassy.

KHUZESTAN ISLAMIC PROSECUTOR FORBIDS MARCH TO AHVAZ

LD141428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Statement issued 14 November by the Khuzestan Islamic revolution prosecutor--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At these crucial moments in the history of our revolution when imperialism, with all its military might, is experiencing weakness in the face of the power of the masses and does not dare engage in a confrontation, infidels, hypocrites, hirelings and servants of foreign policies are trying to use certain ignorant and corrupt internal forces so that, by creating false nationalistic motives, they can bring about disunity and alienation in our nation's unity and cohesion. This is taking place at a time when the imam of the nation, reflecting on the centuries-old pains and sufferings of the oppressed--in his sermons in recent days also repeatedly called on the people, as a religious and divine duty, to refrain from causing any disturbances and staging any divisive marches--and made it everyone's duty to preserve calm.

It has been observed that a group of people in this region, the heart of Iran, Khuzestan, have distributed leaflets on plans to stage divisive marches and invited our Muslim masses to join in this antireligious conspiracy. In these sensitive conditions the duty of our alert and Muslim nation, with its inherent intelligence and revolutionary spirit, is to neutralize counterrevolutionary efforts.

All the Khuzestani brothers and sisters are asked, by keeping away from this demagogic section, to neutralize their traitorous conspiracy. This is what the imam expects from the alert and Muslim nation. The Office of Islamic Prosecutor officially declares the march scheduled to take place in Ahvaz tomorrow, Thursday, will be contrary to imam's command and the interests of the revolution, and that participation in it is forbidden and is illegal.

300 DIE IN KHORASAN EARTHQUAKE 14 NOVEMBER

LD150619 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] At the outset of this newscast we draw your attention, dear listeners, to the latest report which has reached us from the earthquake-stricken region in Khorasan:

Yesterday's earthquake brought in its wake great losses in lives and damage to property in the hamlets of Hosnabad, (Fandoq), Bidokht, (Nilgun) around Qa'en (Estedam), Tekab, Garmab, Gheylzam, Viar, Herpi, Kalafeh Sheykh 'Ali, (Sad) and (Sadde-e Akhan). The villages that have been totally destroyed are Hosnabad, Espend, Garmab and Tekab. According to dispatches which have reached us by 0630 this morning, 300 people have been killed and a large group of country people has been injured. Eighty of the latter are already hospitalized in Qa'en's Red Lion and Sun Society hospital. In the meantime, besides the losses in lives and damage to property in these hamlets, a large number of the cattle of the rural population has been destroyed.

The region's needs at the present consist of the following: Doctors, surgeons, medicines, tents, blankets, food and heating equipment. Meanwhile, because of the destruction of roads and the lack of highways, traffic in this region has been reduced to a snail's pace. It should be mentioned that there is no further need for manpower help from our brothers from other towns in this region.

First Aid Convoy Dispatched

LD150942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Following the earthquake in Khorasan the first convoy of first aid, consisting of large numbers of blankets, 2.5 tons of tea, a quantity of medicines, a medical team and the prime necessities of life, together with 17 guardsmen, has been dispatched to Khorasan.

NVOI CALLS FOR USE OF ALL MEANS TO GAIN SHAH'S EXTRADITION

TA131305 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 12 Nov 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Mobilize All the Forces Faithful to the Revolution and the Imam"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The relentless and national battle of our fighting people against the mad and bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism has justly opened a new golden page in the history of the anti-imperialist struggles of awakened nations.

The ugly visage of U.S. imperialism has been revealed more than ever around the world. The progressive world and mankind have again been confronted with this bitter fact: How the pretenders to the so-called defense of human rights under the guise of the protection of the rights of human beings are sheltering the greatest criminal of our age, and refrain from (?delivering) him to a nation, tens of thousands of whose sons were killed and martyred by the hand of this criminal.

The disgraceful act of these false pretenders to the defense of human rights has reached such a stage that their loudspeakers openly say that the U.S. considers the delivery of the traitorous shah to Iran for trial in a revolutionary court as contrary to its (?prestige) and credibility, [words indistinct]. Once more the progressive world and mankind are witnessing the meaning of human rights and political prestige and credibility in the dictionary of the leaders of the U.S. Government. In fact, from the viewpoint of a ruling circle, whose filthiest and most disgraceful elements staged a coup d'etat against the national government of Mosaddeq and led to the bleeding of our nation, a government which by initiating a ruinous war in Vietnam caused the deaths of millions of innocent and unarmed people of this afflicted country, a government whose spies and mercenaries overthrew the legitimate government of Allende and killed the president elected by the nation of Chile and eliminated thousands of Chilean strugglers, to such a government what can political prestige [word indistinct] mean?

During the days when this same deposed shah and pretending patient was butchering numerous groups of struggling, devoted and defenseless Iranian youths in alleys and streets, in universities, factories and mosques, and killed tens of thousands and maimed and [word indistinct] more than 100,000 people, the leaders of the U.S. Government were not thinking of their political prestige;and if they were, they perceived political prestige in the unconditional support of that international criminal and corrupter on earth. It is this unsparing U.S. support of the criminal and killer of our sons, the plundering and despotism of U.S. imperialism and the continuation of anti-Iranian conspiracies and plots which made the Iranian nation lose patience, and which led to the occupation of the U.S. Embassy--this nest of espionage and corruption--by the young followers of the imam's line.

There is no doubt that our young people, for the Iranian nation--a nation which has cut the cords of slavery and imperialist domination, a nation which from the viewpoint of human love and pure human sentiments p[illegible]es a prominent place in the history of the nations of the world--the occupation o[illegible] U.S. Embassy and the taking hostage of its employees is not and cannot be the final goal. Only yesterday Mr Bani Sadr, our country's supervisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, clearly and justly said: The hostages will not be used as a means of pressure, and I don't believe that we will detain them for a long time. Mr Bani Sadr said: I personally am opposed to such a measure. We have other means at our disposal to exert pressure, and we are reviewing this matter at present. In fact, as we stated, for our struggling and fighting nation, for our crusading young people and students, the occupation of the U.S. Embassy--this nest of corruption and espionage--cannot be the goal. The foremost goal is the revelation of the true visage of the mad imperialism of the United States, its conspiracies and shameful interference in the internal affairs of a country which, at the cost of the blood of tens of thousands of its devoted and self-sacrificing people, was liberated from the deadly domination of the corrupt and puppet Pahlavi dynasty and its American masters. The goal is that the world should know that an Iranian will no longer tolerate the rule of a corrupt individual who naively contemplates dictatorship and despotism, and will no longer allow plundering monopolies and imperialist countries, foremost of all U.S. imperialism, to transform Iran into a center for their plunderings and conspiracies. The goal is that the Iranian nation should know that its victory in the revolution, and in safeguarding the revolution, and its continuity in the face of the multicolored conspiracies of imperialism, its agents and elements, was and continues to be in the unity of expression and action and unity in an anti-imperialist united front under the decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

A fact which in the present conditions should be observed by every individual faithful to the revolution is the paternal recommendations of the imam. Several days ago in a meeting with the students of the faculty of economics of Esfahan University, Imam Khomeyni, by taking note of the issue of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy by the struggling young people and students, justly said: In respect to this same problem that now exists, which is the day's problem, they want to raise an excuse, and to incite certain people, and seize other embassies in order to make Iran confront all countries. Our homeland's daily events have confirmed the accuracy of the imam's forecasts. The mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and Zionism and remnants of the former shah, by inciting their club-wielders in the alleys and streets and by attacking embassies and foreigners residing in Iran, want to display the true profile of the national revolution and our Islamic Republic in another form. One must be alert.

In subsequent measures regarding the revelation of U.S. imperialism and in inducing it to accept the demands of the Iranian nation in extraditing the deposed and traitorous shah, all potentialities and means, even potentialities and means more effective than the present measures, must be used. No pretext should be handed to the enemies of the revolution, and in every subsequent step thought must be given to the revolution's future, its continuity and its safeguarding. All forces faithful to the revolution and all parties and groups who believe in and are faithful to the imam's line, in the defense of the revolution's gains, in Iran's freedom and independence must be mobilized against any kind of eventual conspiracy by mad and bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism.

NVOI CLAIMS U.S. WAGING PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR

TA142058 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Nov 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Our Nation Faces A Great Historical Test"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, last night Iran's Islamic Revolution Council decided that the export of Iran's oil to the U.S. be cut. Simultaneous to this decision of our country's Islamic Revolution Council--which is based on the demand of the people and is a reaction in the face of the anti-Iranian conspiracies of U.S. imperialism--U.S. President Carter also announced that from now on the U.S. will not purchase Iran's oil. The U.S. President did not limit the measures of his government only to the announcement of stopping the purchase of Iran's oil.

He also asked consuming countries and purchasers of Iran's oil to refrain from purchasing Iran's oil. This futile attempt by U.S. officials is the continuation of various forms of large-scale anti-Iranian propaganda and psychological warfare which they have waged against our homeland's national and Islamic order on a worldwide scale. Mr Mo'infar, the oil minister, who himself is a member of the Islamic Revolution Council, said in connection with the cutting of oil exports to the United States: Stopping the export of Iran's oil to the United States was demanded by a large segment of our compatriots, particularly the noble workers of the oil industry, from the time of the traitorous shah's admission to the United States and the conspiracies which were being hatched in that country against the Iranian revolution. Mr Mo'infar, the oil minister, added: Not only will we not incur any losses at all from the cutting of the export of oil to the United States, but we will also gain daily vast profits to the benefit of our country's income. Thus, contrary to the claims of the propaganda machine safeguarding the plundering interests of imperialism and Zionism, the U.S. itself never wanted and does not want to stop the purchase of Iran's oil, because the energy crisis right now is gripping the U.S. like a vise. Once more the U.S. Government, in order allegedly to safeguard its notorious prestige by creating a new psychological and propaganda (?disaster), attempted to show public opinion that it had decided to stop purchasing Iran's oil prior to Iran's cutting of the sale of its oil to the United States.

At any rate, it is the right of the Iranian nation and our country's officials to sell oil, this national wealth of the country, to any government that they deem advisable. The struggling workers and employees of our oil industry, who have a brilliant record of consistent battle against oil monopolies and imperialism, had demanded a long time ago the taking of such a decisive decision vis-a-vis the conspiracies and plots [word indistinct] of imperialism and Zionism.

In connection with the decision of the Islamic Revolution Council to cut the export of oil to the United States, and the intensification of the conspiracies of imperialism, and of its elements and remnants in our homeland, every Iranian, and every fighting Iranian and safeguarder of the revolution who desires its continuation and who is a true follower of the imam's line, faces crucial historical duties. Especially is this true during these days, when remnants of the former regime, these mercenaries and direct elements of the conspiracies of imperialism and the oil cartel and the espionage organizations of the CIA and Mossad are attempting to actually paralyze the affairs of the country and deal a blow to the revolution by causing disturbances, by creating clashes, by attacking embassies of various countries, by insulting foreigners residing in Iran, by inciting young people and the pupils or students in this or that school or faculty to strike, by inciting strikes in this or that productive unit, by causing inconvenience to pious and noble employees in the ministries and departments.

Everyone is aware that we have inherited the shortcomings and deprivations [words indistinct] and various complicated problems, from unemployment and shortage of educational and medical facilities to the shortage of housing and so forth from the regime of Satan, the former shah's bloodthirsty regime. Inflation is rampant in our country. Industrial goods and foodstuffs are not produced sufficiently in the country. Filthy agents, by taking orders from their western masters and by resorting to various actions and sabotage, double all these problems. However, let us not forget [words indistinct] we must not forget that now we are not only faced with the futile resistance and various subversions and conspiracies of the counterrevolution and (?Carter), but all the forces of reaction in the region and all the imperialist world-devourers and the plundering Western monopolies have united against the Iranian nation and our revolution.

The Iranian nation is not (?alone) in this struggle. In the struggle for the sake of liberty, honor, freedom of conscience, independence and national sovereignty, historical prestige and the attainment of its rights, it depends above all on its power and then on all progressive mankind throughout the world. And these are the greatest powers at the level of the country and the world, and invincible powers.

During these historical moments for our nation one must be vigilant, and we should exert all our efforts so that inexperienced individuals will not be entangled (?in the) enticing slogans of exremist rightists or leftists. During these sensitive historical conditions when U.S. imperialism and plundering Western monopolies with all their power are resorting to various economic and military conspiracies in order to move our heroic nation from the position of its revolutionary principles, a crucial and (?important) duty faces all the people, especially the struggling and vigilant workers and peasants of our homeland. Our country vitally needs an increase of industrial and agricultural [word indistinct]. In the face of the conspiracies and threats of external and internal enemies, by increasing production, the country must be made to do without foreign products as much as possible.

We are facing a historical test. By means of alliance and unity of expression and action, and by means of sincere following of the imam's policy, we must exert all our revolutionary efforts and vigilance so that we shall come out of this historical test with honor.

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS TO HOLD FINAL SESSION 15 NOV

LD131914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] On the eve of the ending of the work of the Council for the Final Review of the Constitution, the following announcement was issued by his excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, chairman of the council, addressed to the deputies of the council for the final review of the constitution:

In his exalted name; as on Thursday 15 November the last session of the Council for the Final Review of the Constitution will be held from 0900 till noon, and the work of the respected deputies will be completed, even all those deputies who owing to necessity may not be in the capital are requested to attend this session for the final approval and the signing of the constitution.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, Council of Experts.

NATIONAL FRONT GIVES VIEWS ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

LD091437 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 25 Oct 79 pp 1,2 LD

[Unattributed report: "On the 30th Anniversary of the Formation of the National Front of Iran: The National Front of Iran Publishes Its Views and Proposals on the Councils and on the 'Regency of the Chief Theologian'"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the its formation, the National Front of Iran has published a statement of its views, together with proposals concerning the councils and the assembly of experts.

The National Front of Iran made the following comments on the councils:

"A regrettable situation exists regarding the formation of the councils, considered fundamental for democracy and national rule and one of the people's basic demands following the victory of the revolution.

"Before approval was given to the council formation law, which contained details of the councils' required qualifications, jurisdiction and duties, the councils proceeded to hold elections in certain cities when only the election law had been approved, and no provision had been made for holding free elections.

"The government postponed elections in Tehran and certain important provincial centers and halted elections already in progress in some cities, and it now transpires that, because Islamic Republican Party leaders were unable to provide the necessary control over the elections, since they were occupied with their duties as members of the assembly of experts and other important state business, rumors emerged that unregistered candidates were unexpectedly elected.

"The Islamic Republic Party declared the city council elections null and void, and the government also cancelled elections in a number of cities.

"We are extremely sorry to announce that, as in the case of other projects and programs, the city council elections were held amid much noise but without sufficient study or investigation. There is no doubt that such an approach will cause disappointment and pessimism and spread apathy among many classes in the community."

The National Front of Iran then referred to its plan for a rapid transfer of power submitted on 27 Bahman 1357 [February 1978], just 5 days after the fall of the Pahlavi regime and the victory of the revolution.

The National Front plan to strengthen national rule and form councils.

"It is the view of the National Front of Iran that a council system must constitute a new state structure and be so constituted as to involve the people in a variety of state affairs, which should be entrusted to them. The formation of councils should not be a propaganda exercise, a hollow shell designed merely to ornament the laws and regulations of the country.

"In the view of the National Front of Iran, a council system can only fulfil the needs of the present period in our history if it is drawn up and implemented with the following aims in mind:

"1. It is not only through the formation of a national parliament and through the election of a government enjoying the community's confidence that the establishment of national rule and the government of the people by the people can be attained.

"2. The assembly and the government can only consider general problems and important business applicable to the community as a whole. Having regard to the variety and complexity of matters which arise, they will not in practice be able to identify all problems and inadequacies existing in the different regions and places and to make the appropriate decisions.

"The formation of local councils endowed with the full authority they need will result in the people themselves taking direct charge of matters which affect their lives and finding the solutions desired, with due consideration for local conditions, expediencies, traditions and customs. Since the people themselves elect the principal functionaries in every area, they will of necessity oversee them in the performance of their tasks and will cooperate with them and participate in their work; as time passes they will become fully informed and aware of the all facilities, possibilities, difficulties and intricacies. On the one hand this will result in better progress in implementing programs and projects and, on the other, will stop the emergence of conflict and a split between the masses and the government power, and will gradually create unity and solidarity between the nation and ruling team, thus adding to the country's ability to defend itself.

"3. The participation of people from different areas in the national consultative assembly elections, and thus the election of representatives every 4 years to the capital, cannot be considered informed and correct elections without the formation of local councils, even when conditions of freedom do exist."

The National Front emphasised the need for complete press freedom in a free election.

Compilation of the constitution

The National Front then referred to the methods used by the assembly of experts in its review of the constitution:

"Unfortunately the assembly which has been engaged in reviewing the constitution, whose real title remains unclear, has considered neither constitutional problems nor other issues which are to lead to the establishment of national rule. The government officially named the assembly 'the Assembly for the Final Review of the Constitution' and announced that the assembly would carry out a final review of the proposed draft, having regard to the draft constitution and proposals received, and it was for this purpose that elections to the assembly took place. However, the assembly paid no attention in practice to these announcements."

The National Front's Views on the "Regency of the Chief Theologian"

"Disregarding religious considerations, we wish to consider two fundamental points and to state our views clearly on the above topic:

"The phenomenon of Khomeyni's leadership and the allegiance shown to it did not come about and take effect as a result of any legal regulations or through the enactment of a legislative assembly: Should such an imamate, regency or leadership at any time be considered a legal obligation, then this natural, religious phenomenon, associated with the virtures and character of an eminent and pious theologian accepted by the public or the majority of the nation, will assume the form of a temporal institution by being made a legal necessity, and in reality will decline from its lofty spiritual position and change into a government system."

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GAS PRICE TALKS WITH USSR

LD091551 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 7 Nov 79 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "National Gas Company of Iran Department Officials: 'Gas Is Being Sold to the Soviet Union by Iran at One-Third of the International Price'"]

[Excerpts] Mass media correspondents were yesterday given a description by National Gas Company of Iran officials of the company's plans for production, exports, and local consumption.

The deputy chief of operations of the gas company began as follows:

"Production of natural gas in south Iran is now running at 27 million cubic metres per year. Of this, 1 million is for installations in Khuzestan, 13 million is for domestic consumption and 13 million is exported to the Soviet Union."

On the price of gas exported to the Soviet Union, he said: "The Soviets now pay 19.96 rubles (about 26 dollars) per thousand cubic metres. We do not consider this at all satisfactory since the international price is about three times this amount. The Soviet Union pays a higher rate for the small quantity its received from Afghanistan than the rate it pays to us. However, talks are now in progress and the results of these will be announced. "Work on the second gas pipeline, to be used for exporting gas to several European countries, has been halted, but under the new plan gas will be taken from the same terminal used by the second pipeline at Kangan, [near] Bushehr and along a 56-inch pipeline to a point near Yasuj in Buyer Ahmad, Fars Province, where it will join up with the first pipeline, supplying all the cities and the villages in the vicinity of the pipeline, and it will make up the shortfall in supply for local needs."

On the Qeshm Island project he said: "Some 95 percent of the work on the Qeshm Island project is complete. We will supply the Bandar Abbas power station with 3 million cubic metres of gas per day in the first stage, delivering it through the pipeline which joins the mainland."

On the subject of the Sarakhs-Neka gas supply project, the National Iranian Gas Company deputy chief of operations said: "Some 75 percent of the work has been completed, but with the departure of the Italian contractor SAIPEM, the remainder of the project has been halted. Negoiations are now underway to enable the contractor to return and complete the work.

BANI SADR DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY 10 NOVEMBER

LD141011 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr in Tehran 8 November: "Washington Must Take the Initiative in Ending the Crisis"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--"France must stop treating us as if Iran were still a U.S. preserve." Mr Abolhasan Ban Sadr who made that remark to us a few hours after his appointment as chief of Iranian diplomacy is well known in France, having lived there for more than 15 years. It was with emotion tinged with humor that he recounted the memories of an "eternal student."

"I never dared to submit my state doctorate thesis which I was preparing under Professor Balandier for fear of being expelled from France. Indeed, I would have lost my only pretext for having my visa renewed. I lived in fear. Since I was labeled 'dangerous' at the prefecture, I had to present myself regularly at a special office in Creteil where a stern-looking policeman intrigued me by frequently saying 'Be careful, Mr Bani Sadr, your are in orbit.' On making inquiries I learned that in the jargon of my usual interlocutor that meant I could be expelled at any time."

Mr Bani Sadr is no longer in orbit. He is a member of the Revolution Council, an influential adviser of Imam Khomeyni and, since Thursday 8 November, has had overall control of 8 ministries of an economic nature in addition to the Foreign Ministry. He is now 56 years old and his former behavior and appearance have changed very little: He has a slow gait, broad, smooth forehead, oval face and half-closed eyes but an attentive look. Mr Bani Sadr has an impassive expression and expresses himself in French in a monotonous voice.

"France," he told us, "does not seem to have understood that we are trying to break free from U.S. protection and in a general way from the hegemonic designs of the superpowers. France's attitude perplexes me. Since our revolution it has been behaving as if it expected privileges in return for the service rendered Imam Khomeyni by allowing him to stay on French territory. That is not a worthy policy. We expect something better from France. General de Gaulle, who himself followed a policy of national independence, would have understood us."

[Question] Is it not true that by canceling many contracts signed with France enterprises under the shah's regime you have inflicted relatively speaking more damage on France than the United States has suffered?

[Answer] The enterprises which were to supply us with nuclear power stations--which moreover we do not need--are half-American in terms of their financing. The Tehran subway project was an excessively costly and ambitious luxury. We are seeking a simple practical transport system which will not be too much of a burden for a city destined to grow smaller. Tehran is a monstrous, parasitic city which alone accounts for half of the national consumption and places an unfair burden on the state budget. We will reduce Tehran's population by setting up industrial and agricultural production units in the provinces.

As I was saying, we expect something better from France; raw materials, semifinished products, technology and equal trade terms which would enable us both to transform our economy and to free ourselves from the clutches of the superpowers. If Europe and Japan were to follow our example and break free from the multinationals dominated by the United States and turn resolutely toward the Third World they would quickly become Iran's privileged partners again. [answer ends]

France Could Become Our Main Arms Supplier

With reference to the arms market Mr Bani Sadr was quite clear: "France could become our main supplier. We do not want any more U.S. weapons since they constitute one of the instruments of Washington's hegemonic power." He added maliciously: "Even if France could be accused of harboring ambitions of domination it does not have the means of carrying them out."

The "conquest of national independence" decided by Imam Khomeyni and the Revolution Council will henceforth be the cornerstone and "driving force" of Iranian policy both in the sphere of foreign policy and internal affairs.

The nature and structures of the army will be radically changed in order to liberate it from U.S. control. Its size, its organization, its technical training, its officers, its ideology should show a definitive break with its former protectors. "The army should no longer be a tool of repression on the domestic scene or a policeman abroad."

The monetary system and foreign trade which "chained Iran to the international capitalist market will be fundamentally revised. A currency independent of the dollar, and the diversification of trade aimed not at consumption but at development, especially of small production units in rural districts rather than in cities, will be some of the new republic's main objectives."

A large-scale purge of the state bureaucratic machinery is vital to the policy of independence. "One million civil servants, many of them inefficient or corrupt, account for all our oil revenues. The aim should be to transfer four out of five civil servants to the production sector," Mr Bani Sadr said.

"The internal reforms will remain vulnerable until we have weakened and thwarted U.S. imperialisms on the world plane," the chief of Iranian diplomacy added. "We have therefore decided to implement an active foreign policy generally directed against the two superpowers' hegemony but especially against our main enemy--the enemy with whom we are in a state of permanent confrontation. We will establish preferential relations with the Muslim and Arab peoples, with the Palestinians and with Europe, provided it wants or is able to enter into such relations, and with all truly anti-imperialist governments--relations which we hope to consolidate by economic ties."

[Question] If the provisional government formed by the Revolution Council were to give way to a cabinet formed after elections in around 2 months, how do you hope to solve all the problems you have mentioned in such a short item?

[Answer] The Revolution Council has decided, on Imam Khomeyni's recommendation, to work as if its mandate were permanent and to do good as if we were to die tomorrow.

GUARDS CORPS CONTROLS AHVAZ IRAQI SCHOOL

LD092243 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A group of people in Ahvaz today occupied the school for Iraqis in that city. After finding some documents and evidence in the school they took down the picture of Saddam Husayn, the Iraqi president, and replaced it with a picture of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

A PARS report from Ahvaz, quoting the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, says that this afternoon a group of people of Ahvaz, holding pictures of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran and other placards and shouting slogans in support of the Islamic revolution of Iran and condemning the policies of Iraqi Government, marched toward the school for Iraqis on Khosravi street and at the end of this March they occupied the school for Iraqis.

A responsible official in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Ahvaz, speaking about the occupation of the school for Iraqis and the motive behind this action, told a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz; it is clear from slogans shouted by the people that this was done to identify those who work at the school and to recognize the traitorous elements, if any.

The latest reports received by PARS in Ahvaz from the Revolution Guards Corps says the people have left the school and have handed it over to the Guards Corps. There are only a few representatives of the people at the school. At present the school for Iraqis in Ahvaz is being guarded by the Revolution Guards Corps and the removal of documents and evidence from the school has been prevented.

According to PARS, there was nobody inside the school for Iraqis in Ahvaz at the time of the occupation and there was no confrontation.

Citizens Occupy School

GF111016 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 10 Nov 79 GF

[Text] A number of Ahvaz citizens, while carrying portraits of Imam Khomeyni and revolutionary banners and shouting slogans of support for Iran's Islamic republic, marched toward the Iraqi school located on Khosrowi avenue [in Ahvaz] yesterday afternoon and occupied the school at the end of their March. Reports indicate that after vacating the school building the marchers turned it over to the corps of guardsmen.

Shooting Near Armored Garrison

GF111021 Abadan Domestic Television Service in Persian 1530 GMT 10 Nov 79 GF

[Text] A spokesman for the public relations office of the 92d armored division in Khuzestan has announced: As a result of suspicious shooting on the north side of the Ahvaz garrison of the 92d armored division, Guard personnel of the garrison opened fire at 2035 yesterday. The spokesman added that the garrison was not damaged and no one was hurt. The matter and reasons for the shooting are under investigation by the responsible authorities.

INA Report

JN101707 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1642 GMT 10 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 10 November--The situation suddenly deteriorated in an Ahvaz camp yesterday and it was reported in Ahvaz that the camp was captured by gunmen.

The evening newspaper KAYHAN, citing a source in the 92d armored brigade which is stationed in Ahvaz, says that fire was opened at the camp from the back of the military airport from 2000 yesterday until 0100 today. The source said that all roads leading to the camp have been closed in an attempt to repulse the attackers, who were able to escape.

There have been no reports so far on the losses sustained as a result of the attack. No one has been arrested.

Tehran Reports Shooting

LD102125 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Ahvaz that shootings aimed at the garrison of that city happened last night. The shootings continued until 1 am, and (?invaders) fled the scene when the troops started to pursue them. According to PARIS NEWS AGENCY no losses have been reported.

Envoy Calls For Unity

LD120620 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Hojat ol-Eslam Eshraqi, the imam's special envoy to the Khuzestan region, who has gone to Ahvaz in order to review the problems of the oil industry and the situation in Khuzestan, made a speech last night at a gathering of the people of Ahvaz. According to the PARS correspondent, Hojat el-Eslam Eshraqi asked the people of Ahvez to put aside their differences at this sensitive point in time and refrain from creating any division or discord.

TALKS, NOT FIGHTING URGED TO SOLVE KORDESTAN PROBLEM

LD131115 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 5 Nov 79 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report: "Allameh Ahmad Moftizadeh: 'The Kordestan War Has Been Imposed on the Kurds by Iraq!'"]

[Text] Sanandaj--In an exclusive interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Sanandaj [Kurdish leader]: Allameh Ahmad Moftizadeh stated his views on events in the west of the country, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and other regional problems.

In his first question the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent asked: "It is rumored in Kordestan that following the reported failure of responsible officials to consider your views and beliefs, Ezzedin Hoseyni sent you a message informing you of his all-out support. Is this true?"

[Answer] No. I do not need anyone's recommendation, since I am not a frightened person. My view is that before everything else, the Islamic revolution should advance its aims by means of propagandizing the Islamic mission. If this is not done, there is no substance in anything else carried out. [answer ends]

On the reason for the present chaos in the affairs of the government and the Revolutionary Council, he said: "Our revolution came very suddenly, and problems we had before the revolution were carried over subsequently." He added: "In order to advance the revolution we remained in step with other people in the country to avoid fratricide or fighting between Sunni and Shi'a, which would brand us as counterrevolutionaries. I attempted to put into effect Islamic laws, but in truth the ruling power was too weak to carry this out."

Speaking of the way in which his speech was received at Hoseynieh Ershad [theological center] during his last visit in Tehran, he said: "I tried hard in sessions of the assembly of experts to get a constitution which was congruent with Islamic law, but when I understood that no successful conclusion would be reached, I arranged to give a series of lectures at the Hoseynieh Ershad, and contrary to what appeared in certain publications, I found the people gave complete expression to their feelings, and the rumour that I was dragged down from the rostrum is not true."

On the subject of war in the west of the country, Moftizadeh said: "America and the Soviet Union are the superpowers which rule the world, and they want the Third World to exist in name only. They crush every movement, whether in Southeast Asia, Latin America or North Africa. Basically, it is impossible for our Kurds to achieve any concession by means of armed uprising, since the Kurdish lands were carved up by the powers from the beginning. One piece is in Iran, another in Turkey and another in Syria. Thus, thinking Kurds will not set much store by the help now being given by Saddam Hoseyn. Did he not in one sweep destroy all the anti-shah forces in Algeria? And will Saddam Hoseyn not sell out the Kurds one day? Turkey and Iraq cannot help the Kurds since they too have many Kurds living in their lands. It is now our [Iranian] Kurds that have become tools in the hands of Saddam Hoseyn, and they have been participating in a fruitless war."

Moftizadeh agreed that the Kurds and the government are each half to blame for the present war in the west of the country. He continued: "This war was imposed on the Kurds, imposed by our own government, or perhaps not--perhaps it was imposed by those who seek to hinder the revolution; they are the ones who imposed this war on the Kurds. However, with the help of God, the Kurdish nation will awake and understand that the only solution is through political negotiations."

Kordestan Division Issues Statement

LD101826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The 28th Division of Kordestan has issued a statement strongly denying and condemning all rumors that are causing anxiety to the people who reside near the Sanandaj garrison. It is stressed in this statement that the army and the people are brothers, and such rumors are spread solely by counterrevolutionary elements and those who are bent on creating riots and disturbing the peace of the people and of the cities.

It should be stressed that it was recently rumored that a group of people had told the owners of houses near Sanandaj garrison to evacuate their homes to be safe from bombs, cannonfire, grenades and machinegun fire.

MORE ON KILLING OF KORDESTAN GENDARMERIE COMMANDER

LD101740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] While visiting the country's border regions, the commander of the Kordestan gendarmerie was the target of an assassination attempt resulting in his martyrdom.

According to reports from Sanandaj, the body of the martyred Colonel Sharifi, the commander of the Kordestan gendarmerie, was taken to Sanandaj at 1300 today.

The commander of the 28th army division in Kordstan, Colonel Sepehr, commenting on the incident, said: Colonel Sharifi, while on duty involving a visit by helicopter, flying over a border village named [name indistinct], was threatened by a member of the entourage, First Lieutenant Ruzbahani, with a colt. Colonel Sharifi was accompanied by a number of other officers and NCOs.

He added: the assailant ordered the helicopter pilot to take it to Iraqi territory. However, when faced with resistance from Warrant Officer Kamangar, another member of the crew, Ruzbahani opened fire on Colonel Sharifi. Warrant Officer Kamangar was also wounded.

The report adds that the pilot immediately returned the helicopter to the Marivan garrison. First Lieutenant Ruzbahani was arrested by the crew of the helicopter. Colonel Sepehr said that the incident has greatly grieved the army, especially the gendarmerie personnel. The gendarmerie headquarters in Tehran has also confirmed the martyrdom of Colonel Sharifi.

DELEGATION LEAVES KORDESTAN, COMMENTS ON TALKS

LD111802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 79 LD

[Text] At the end of the first stage of their talks in Kordestan, the members of the special government delegation arrived in Rumiyeh at 1800 today and immediately left from Urumiyah airport for Tehran. In an interview at Urumiyeh airport the members of the delegation described the overall result of their talks as relatively pleasing. Sabbaghian, the interior minister, said in the interview that the talks have not yet been concluded. Sabbaghian regards the results of the delegation's visit as relatively satisfactory and said: Probably tonight or tomorrow a statement will be issued in this respect.

The interior minister went on: Negotiations were held in Kordestan, mainly with the masses of the people, national and religious people and parties. He said about the continuation of the talks: No date has yet been set for the continuation of the talks. Sabbaghian added: Basically, the delegation's visit has been useful and I am hopeful that information obtained during this visit will be used in time to the benefit of the people of the region.

Engineer Sahabi said in the interview: My message is that God willing security and calm will soon be restored to the region. He added: The initial stages and the first round of the talks were satisfactory.

Hashem Sabbaghian, the interior minister, also said that instructions have been issued for the realization of the requirements of the people of the region, including the removal of financial and credit difficulties; these difficulties will be removed soon, he said.

Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, who had a meeting with the delegation members at the airport, also spoke about the results of the talks. He said: I believe that these talks should be continued. Haqgu regards these talks as providing a glimmer of hope. He said: If these talks are continued, I am hopeful that they will reach a decisive result. Haqgu added: Of course, our Muslim brothers have short-term and long-term requests, and the former ought to be implemented in the form of a crash program; as for the realization of their long-term wishes, which need time, time ought to be allowed, and if there is goodwill in this respect too, naturally what ought to be implemented will be implemented.

AFGHANISTAN

KARACHI RADIO REPORTS ATTACKS ON AFGHAN FORCES

BK091550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Nov 79 BK

[Text] According to PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL, opponents of the Afghan Government have launched several ambush attacks on government troops on the Kabul-Qandahar highway, killing 200 troops and destroying two tanks and five armored vehicles.

AMIN PRESIDES OVER MEETING OF PARTY SECRETARIAT

LD141952 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the meeting of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held in the People's House today. In the meeting, discussions were made about the method of working and the coordination of the Secretariat activities of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and appropriate decisions were made. Similarly, the draft of the publicity guidelines for the Secretariat of the Central Committee concerning the active participation of the (very) people of Afghanistan in the drafting of the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were assessed and unanimously approved.

PEOPLE RETURNING TO HOMES AFTER AMNESTY

LD102124 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A large number of our compatriots, who had left their homes owing to the treacherous provocations and false propaganda of the enemies of our sacred soil and the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, in light of the total amnesty by Comrade Amin, returned happily today to their homes in the district of (Zazi), and shouting revolutionary slogans, showed their complete preparedness for accomplishing the exalted aims of the Sawr Revolution.

They were warmly welcomed on arrival at the center of this district by the district officer, regional officials and a large number of people.

BANGLADESH

REPORT OF 12 NOV, INDIAN BORDER INCIDENT

BK130953 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 13 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh Rifles and the Indian Border Security Forces have again exchanged fire after days interval, [as heard]. According to official sources in Dacca the border forces of both the countries fired at each other yesterday morning when Indian farmers under the cover of Border Security Forces attempted to harvest crop on Muharichar area in Noakhali district of Bangladesh. The Indians later left the area. There was, however, no casualty on the Bangladesh side.

As already reported, the flag meeting between the commanders of border forces of the two countries held in Comilla on Sunday last ended in failure due to the rigid posture taken by the Indian side at the talks. Bangladesh has, however, expressed its determination to continue to make all possible efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem in a spirit of friendship and neighborly relations.

Government Lodges Protest

BK141718 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 14 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh has again lodged a strong protest with India against continued attempts to forcibly harvest crops under the cover of the Indian Border Security Forces and firing by the Indians in the Muharichar area in Noakhali district during the last fortnight.

The Foreign Office today summoned the Indian high commissioner to Bangladesh, Mr Muchkund Dubey, and appraised him of the desirability of the peaceful settlement of the border issue by a demarcation of the boundary between the two countries in accordance with the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement and other bilateral agreements.

A Foreign Office spokesman told the Indian commissioner that the attempts by the Indian nationals to harvest crops in the Char area, which is not in Indian territory, are illegal. He also pointed out that the activities by the Indians along the border should be stopped. He further told the Indian high commissioner that within the context of the existing friendly relations between the two countries, such firing by the Indian Border Security Forces is not at all desirable.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS BEFORE TRIP TO CHINA

BK141114 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, has said his goodwill mission to Beijing will further develop the friendly ties between China and Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen at the airport before leaving on a weeklong visit to China yesterday evening, the foreign minister said he would review all aspects of bilateral relations with Chinese leaders. He will also exchange views with them on various regional and international issues.

Professor Haq said he was carrying a message of goodwill for the people and the government of China from the people and government of Bangladesh. He said he was also carrying a message from President Ziaur Rahman for Chairman Hua Guofeng.

The foreign minister said the friendly relations between China and Bangladesh are growing rapidly. A cultural cooperation agreement between the two countries will be signed in Beijing during his visit. The foreign minister said during the visit the basic principles of a long-term trade agreement between the two countries will also be tracked out. The conclusion of an air accord between China and Bangladesh will also be discussed.

Replying to a question about the recent exchange of fire between the Bangladesh Rifles and the Indian Border Security Force in the Belonia border, the foreign minister said the border agreement reached in 1974 should be adhered to and implemented whether it is ratified or not.

Haq Departure

BK131543 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Nov 79 BK

[Excerpt] The foreign minister, Professor Mohammad Shamsul Haq, left Dacca this evening for Bangkok on his way to Beijing for a weeklong visit to China at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart, Mr Huang Hua.

INDIA

IRAN TO CHECK IF INDIANS AMONG U.S. EMBASSY HOSTAGES

BK150350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Iranian Government has said that it will find out if Indians or persons of Indian origin are being held as hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran.

An official spokesman said in New Delhi that so far the report has indicated that there might be one person of Indian origin at the besieged embassy but this has not been confirmed.

DELHI REPORTS BANGLADESH CONTINUED FIRING ACROSS BORDER

BK140957 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Nov 79 BK

[Text] Bangladesh Rifles again opened fire across the border at the Charlands of the Belonia subdivision today. The Tripura inspector general of police, Mr (Satyabrato Basu) told newsmen in Agartala that the Bangladesh Rifles fired two rounds this morning when farmers were harvesting the paddy crop. The BSF [Border Security For..] returned the fire. There was no casualty on the Indian side.

Mr (Basu) said the Bangladesh Rifles opened three rounds of fire last evening and the BSF returned the fire in self-defense. He said the BSF is patrolling the area and all necessary steps have been taken to protect the life and property of the people.

Government Increases Security

BK150756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Tripura Government has further intensified the security measures in Belonia in South Tripura district to save the life and property of Indian cultivators. The farmers have been exposed to intermittent firing by personnel of Bangladesh Rifles from across the border from the 2d of this month.

According to official sources in Agartala, the Border Security Force [BSF] jawans [soldiers] chased back about 12 Bangladesh citizens over the past 3 days when they tried to cross the international border. The Indian cultivators are harvesting the crops from their fields with the help of BSF jawans. Patrolling by the BSF in the area has been further intensified.

PAKISTAN

YUGOSLAV DAILY REPORTS POSITION ON U.S.-IRAN PROBLEM

AU142135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Rade Brajovic, special correspondent, report from Islamabad]

[Excerpts] Islamabad, 11 November--Although Pakistan is in a state of emergency called exclusively for internal reasons, the military government endeavors not to slacken its pace in its international involvement, which is nowadays predominantly directed toward the complicated events in the immediate vicinity.

As could be expected from the very beginning of Khomeyni's followers' action, Pakistan has a certain role in the search for ways to free the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The nature of Pakistani involvement is described here as "humanitarian," but in any case Kurt Waldheim's initiative has been endorsed and that was given noticeable publicity in the Pakistani press today (no papers were published yesterday because of a Muslim holiday).

As explained to your correspondent at the Pakistani Foreign Ministry today, humanitarian action does not imply mediation or the sending of any special delegation to Tehran. "Our diplomatic and other channels with friendly Iran are open," they told me at the Ministry and expressed the hope that the problem will be solved "without quarrels."

It is not difficult to explain why Pakistan wants to avoid having its "good offices" formally classified as "mediation." Pakistan emphatically supports Khomeyni's Islamic revolution and has "very, very friendly relations" with neighboring Iran, as a high official spokesman in the foreign ministry repeated to me several times. Pakistan insistence on "understanding the Iranian revolution" and the "exceptional respect" for the person of Ayatollah Khomeyni therefore mean that the framework of mediation is here considered too narrow and that it would imply that Pakistan's attitude is of equal distance to Iran and the United States, which is not the case.

New Refugees

Here one also emphasizes the "Islamic connection" and welcomes the inclusion of all Islamic factors in the effort to resolve the Tehran drama. Special stress is put on Yasir 'Arafat's action which is expected to yield double results: The freeing of hostages as well as a new political affirmation of the PLO as a partner with which the United States has so far officially avoided direct contacts.

OVER 255,000 AFGHAN REFUGEES NOW IN NORTHERN AREAS

BK150354 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has risen to over 255,000. The influx during last week was rather rapid when over 27,000 refugees entered Pakistan. Of the total over 209,000 are in the Northwest Frontier Province, nearly 45,000 in Baluchistan and over 1,000 in the northern areas.

The government is making all arrangements for the shelter, food and medical care of the refugees on purely humanitarian grounds.

SUPREME COURT ACCEPTS APPEAL AGAINST MILITARY COURTS

BK150913 Karachi Domestic Service in English 0300 GMT 15 Nov 79 BK

[Text] According to PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL, a full bench of the Supreme Court comprising the chief justice of Pakistan and four other judges yesterday granted special leave to appeal filed on behalf of the martial law administrator, zone B, challenging a majority judgement of the Peshawar high court accepting 16 writ petitions of different persons against the establishment of military courts having powers of taking cognizance to the offenses triable by a special or ordinary courts.